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BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON NATO DELAY AT VIENNA TALKS

LD291357Y Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2100 GMT 28 Sep 78 LD

[Text] After the summer recess, the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe have been resumed. The Budapest Radio newsroom comments:

It is rare in the history of modern diplomacy for one party at top level discussions to agree to include the positions of the opposite side in its own proposals. However, this actually occurred in the recent proposals submitted at the Vienna talks by the socialist countries. In essence, the Warsaw Pact member-states accepted the Western demand for placing an upper limit of 900,000 on the number of troops to be maintained by the two alliances, of which 700,000 would be ground forces. The socialist countries also agreed to the Western demand that, as a first step, only the forces of the Soviet Union and United States should be reduced in proportion to their overall number. In fact, this would mean that the Soviet forces would be reduced by twice the level of the American forces. This fully corresponds to the NATO proposals. Provisions for the composition of the equipment to be withdrawn in the first phase--tanks and armored troops carriers on the Soviet side, and nuclear warheads, rockets and certain fighter planes on the other side--are similar. This also accords with the proposals put forward by the United States and its allies. In putting forward these proposals, the socialist countries have gone as far as they can without endangering their own security.

It would be true to say that the success of the present talks could go a long way toward assisting the discussions of other important topics not covered by the Vienna talks or SALT. Even in NATO circles the socialist countries' proposals were grudgingly acknowledged as positive measures. But at the special session of the NATO Council, it was explained that the socialist proposals would need further elucidation. And it seems that within NATO circles, this elucidation process will take a long time, meanwhile providing sufficient time for the modernization and beefing up of the NATO forces in those very areas where it is suggested they should be decreased. Some very influential circles are interested in this beefing up process. For example, the Pentagon intends to deploy 50 percent of all American tanks, guns, rockets and helicopters in Europe. This is a rather provocative plan. Similar plans to dispatch even more American troops to West Germany, together with the neutron bomb, all strengthen the impression that for NATO the current talks in Vienna are merely a smokescreen to cover up its own strategic plans.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE COMMENTS ON REOPENING OF MBFR TALKS

AU021425Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Conditions for Progress in Vienna; Stances of Delegations of the CSCR and Other Socialist Countries on Disarmament Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--After an intermission of more than 2 months, the 179th plenary session of the participants in negotiations on reducing the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe convened this Thursday in Vienna's Hofburg. It was addressed by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, and Ambassador David C. Reece, head of Canada's delegation, for the NATO countries.

At his press conference, the Czechoslovak delegate informed the journalists about the stance of Czechoslovakia's delegation and the delegations of other socialist countries in the negotiations.

We are concerned, the Czechoslovak delegate declared, with anchoring and expanding the results achieved so far, and with transferring the negotiations themselves into the sphere of preparations for concrete agreements. This resolve of ours was recently reaffirmed by the meetings of L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and with other leading representatives of socialist states in the Crimea.

Ambassador Keblusek pointed out that during the preceding round of the Vienna negotiations, the socialist countries' delegations had already explained their new initiative in detail and had replied to the numerous questions of Western delegations about the precise significance of the 8 June proposal. "When the participants in the negotiations broke up in the middle of July, the delegations of Western countries already had at their disposal detailed and comprehensive information on all points and stipulations of the socialist countries' new proposals. A considerable time has already elapsed since our proposals were submitted, and we would therefore like to believe that the Western countries' delegations will constructively reply to them as soon as possible.

"As regards the socialist states' delegations, they hold a flexible attitude in the negotiations. We do not follow the 'all or nothing' principle. We are always willing to thoroughly assess all the constructive ideas of our Western partners. However, as we have explained time and again, the primary criterion in evaluating these ideas is how they will contribute to effectively reducing the numerical strength of the troops and to limiting armament in central Europe, and this alone."

Ambassador Keblusek concluded by stating that, should the West adopt a constructive attitude to the socialist countries' new proposals, the 16th round of negotiations could actually become a step forward, toward the first agreement on mutually reducing troops and armaments in central Europe.

Moscow PRAVDA Report

LD021353Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA's own correspondent I. Melnikov: "Another Session"]

[Text] Vienna, 28 September--The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have resumed after a break of over 2 months, in the Hofburg Palace. Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, and D. Reece, head of the Canadian delegation, addressed the closed session.

E. Keblusek made a statement at a well-attended press conference immediately after the session. The 8 June initiative by the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia imparted fresh impetus to the talks, he said. However, we must be realists and realize that a great deal has still to be done in order to reach a concrete agreement. First of all it is necessary to agree on a general basis for a future agreement. A draft basis is already on the negotiating table. It comprises the latest proposals by the socialist countries which pave the way for practical talks on elaborating the text of a document.

The socialist countries' delegations, E. Keblusek said, have adopted a flexible stance at the talks. They are not guided by the "all or nothing" principle but are prepared to examine closely the Western partners' constructive ideas. However, the main criterion for assessing these ideas is the extent to which they contribute to the effective reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe in accordance with the principle of not prejudicing the security of any of the participants.

PRESIDIUM, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREET PRC PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

AU022137Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following telegram to the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and the PRC State Council:

On the occasion of the national holiday, the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, on behalf of the Albanian people, we send greetings and best wishes to the Chinese people.

INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES BEGINS CONFERENCE

Party, State Leaders Attend

AU021750 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 2 October 1978 carries what appears to be a recorded report which says that a "scientific session" on problems of current international developments opened in Tirana this morning. The reporter says the session will hear four reports and 33 treatises in the light of the fundamental ideas of the Seventh AWP Congress. They deal with such matters, the reporter says, as the important problems of our era, the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninist parties, the absolute necessity of intensifying the struggle against all trends of modern revisionism under the present conditions, the present-day revolutionary movement and its guidance by the Marxist-Leninist parties, the current international economic development, the general crisis of the imperialist-revisionist system in the stage of its further decomposition, the foreign policy of the AWP and the Albanian socialist state, and so forth.

Reported as attending were leading party, state and economic cadres from the districts and the national level; social sciences scholars; workers from various fields, and others. Comrades from a number of fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties who have been invited to address the session were also present. Also attending were "party Central Committee Politburo members Hysni Kapo, Spiro Koleka, Ramiz Alia, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Adil Carcani, Haki Toska, Kadri Hasbiu and Pali Miska; party Central Committee Politburo candidate members Simon Stefani, Pilo Peristeri, Llambi Gegprifti, Lenka Cuko and Qirjako Mihali; Party Central Committee Secretary Prokop Murra; People's Assembly Presidium Vice Chairman Shefqet Peci, and others."

According to the reporter, the rostrum was taken by Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies, who presided over the session. Following Nexhmije Hoxha, Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, then gave the main report. Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the V.I. Lenin Party School, then delivered a report on the expansion and intensification of the struggle against all trends of modern revisionism as a historical necessity.

Nexhmije Hoxha Opens First Session

AU021923Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Speech by Nexhmije Joxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist studies attached to the AWP Central Committee, at the 2 October opening session in Tirana of a meeting on problems of current international developments organized by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, we are opening the proceedings of the scientific session on certain problems of current international development which has been organized by the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Studies. This session is part of the chain of efforts our party and people are making to further analyze the fundamental ideas posed by the seventh party congress so as to be more and more able to master the great tasks of building socialism, of defending our socialist country, of further developing the revolution in our country and contribute as much as we can to the clarification of problems related to the struggle of the peoples, the proletariat and all revolutionary Marxist-Leninist forces for liberation and socialism.

A bitter struggle is now being waged between the peoples who seek liberation and their oppressors, between the rising proletariat and its capitalist internal and external exploiters. Under these circumstances, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, and justly so, at the seventh AWP Congress, that the world is at a stage (?when the cause) of the revolution and liberation of the peoples is not merely an aspiration and a prospect, but also a problem calling for a solution.

By correctly analyzing the situations in the world our party has always worked out and consistently pursued a principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy fully supporting the cause of the revolution and liberation of the peoples. This policy has been and is being directed against imperialism, especially against the superpowers, against modern revisionism of all hues and trends, and against world reaction.

Our party has viewed its struggle for the triumph of the revolution and socialism in Albania and in every country of the world as closely connected with the consistent and principled struggle against all bourgeois and revisionist views; the extinguishers of the revolution, beginning with the Titoite, Khrushchevite and Eurocommunist views right down to the views of the Chinese revisionists. Our party considers the unmasking and demolition of these views, in theory and practice, as an absolute historical necessity for the destruction of imperialism and world reaction by the proletarian revolution.

Our great teachers Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin teach us that the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the constant revolutionary revitalization of these parties, the close ties with the masses and the monolithic internationalist unity of the true Marxist-Leninists everywhere in the world--all this is a decisive factor for the victory of the revolution. It is these very problems that this session will deal with in the four reports and 33 treatises which will be delivered by representatives of the Marxist-Leninist sister parties.

In the current situation--when the struggle between Marxism-Leninism, the proletariat, the peoples and the revolutionaries, on the one hand, and imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries on the other, has been exacerbated--the elaboration and discussion of these problems assume particular importance. The emergence of Chinese revisionists in the service of American imperialism and world reaction has turned this struggle into a very sharp one.

The letter which the AWP Central Committee and our government forwarded to the Chinese party and government is a document of great historical importance and a worthy contribution to the defense of Marxism-Leninism and to unmasking and destroying this regressive and counterrevolutionary trend which, the modern revisionists, tries to prolong the life of imperialism and reaction and sabotage the great cause of the revolution and the people.

At this session we are honored by the participation of representatives from the Marxists-Leninist parties, including those of Brazil, Ecuador, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Portugal and Venezuela. [applause]

On behalf of the organizing committee and on your behalf, allow me to express thanks to all these comrades for the great honor of their presence here and, in the spirit of proletariant internationalism, to (?jointly) contribute to the successful proceedings of the session. [applause]

On this occasion I wish to express cordial thanks, especially for the feelings of communist solidarity shown toward our country, people and party when the Chinese revisionist leadership insidiously cut off economic and military aid. We are and will continue to be united with the Marxist-Leninist parties by the struggle against modern revisionism, the fight against which has been enhanced by these parties. They have grown and been strengthened and, together in steeled Marxist-Leninist unity, mercilessly attack imperialism, all revisionist trends and world reaction.

Allow me to also greet and express cordial thanks to the comrades of the party's leadership, the state and the other distinguished comrades and friends who are honoring us by their participation. [applause]

The session is holding its proceedings at a time when--within the framework of the People's Assembly election campaign--an atmosphere of revolutionary fervor, mobilization and ever increasing enthusiasm prevails throughout our country.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's 20 September speech and the appeal of the Albanian Democratic Front General Council have further inspired the heroic working class, the patriotic cooperative peasantry and the people's intelligentsia to implement the historic decisions of the seventh party congress, to fulfill successfully all the tasks of the plan, to break the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement and to defend our socialist country.

(?We express) our confidence that the proceedings of this session, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the life-giving teachings of our party, will also serve the party's ideological struggle to further strengthen the unity between the party and people, to fortify our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat and intensify our socialist democracy and the ideological struggle on all fronts.

We hold the firm belief that we will always advance toward new victories. This belief is based on Marism-Leninism, the ever correct line of the glorious Workers Party, our heroic people and the tested leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause]

I declare the scientific session on current problems of world development open. [applause]

Ramiz Alia Addresses Conference

LD021346Y Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 2 Oct, ATA--Follows a summary of the report: "The Revolution--A Question Taken Up for Solution", delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania at the scientific session dedicated to the problems of present-day world development, which opened in Tirana, today.

The capitalist, bourgeois, and revisionist world today, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, is in a general crisis. Its structures and superstructures have been tottering as the contradictions which characterize our epoch grow sharper.

Now the question of making revolution constitutes the fundamental aim of the strategy of the class struggle of the proletariat and the mass of the oppressed. The conclusion drawn by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania that "the world today is at a stage when the cause of the revolution and national liberation of the peoples is not just an aspiration and future prospective but also a problem taken up for solution" expresses a great truth which stems from the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation and the present development of the capitalist-revisionist system.

Our epoch, stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, is characterized by the extension and deepening of the world revolutionary process in general. Today there is no zone or country which is not involved in this process of world dimensions.

Recognition of the unity of the world revolutionary process is important to understand the ample possibilities for alliances by the revolutionary forces on an international scale, as well as to work out a global strategy of the revolution, which could interconnect and channel the outbreaks of the revolutionary movement of various countries into one single process of the fight for the overthrow of the capitalist order and victory of national independence.

Any Deviation From the Marxist-Leninist Theory of the Revolution Leads to Revisionism

Both in the past and in the present, the struggle between Marxist-Leninists on the one hand, and the ideologists of the bourgeoisie and the various opportunists on the other, is centered around the key problem:

Whether or not the revolution is needed for the transformation of society, whether the conditions exist for the revolution and for its victory, whether the revolutionary violence is needed, or the transformation can be carried out on a reformist parliamentary road? The stand towards this vital problem of the proletariat and all oppressed and exploited has been and continues to be today, also, a demarcation line between the Marxist-Leninists, on the one hand, and the opportunists and revisionists of every hue on the others.

After exposing the opportunism of the second traitorous internationale, Ramiz Alia spoke of the importance of Leninist theory of the revolution. The triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 in Russia, he said, proved in practice the validity of the Leninist theory of the revolution. It marked also the victory of Leninism over opportunism.

From that time, Leninism became the triumphant banner and theory, which inspired and led all the genuine revolutionaries to battles for the preparation and victory of the revolution. And in fact, before the outbreak of the Second World War, during and after it, history has recorded many popular, anti-imperialist and proletarian revolutions, which proved also for that period the vitality of the Leninist theory of the revolution. The triumph of these revolutions, and especially of the revolutions which lead to the creation of the socialist camp, including here also the victory of the revolution in our country, shook the rotten capitalist order from its foundations. This impelled imperialism and reaction to step up their fight from outside and inside against socialism and the revolutionary movements, instigating and activating, in particular opportunism and revisionism which once again directed their blows against the Marxist-Leninist theory of the revolution.

This was what Brauder did when he openly declared that allegedly "the Leninist idea of the revolution was doomed", this was what the Yugoslav revisionists did later when they attacked the Leninist teachings on the revolution, and preached that the transition to socialism at the present epoch came to be carried out in a spontaneous, evolutionist manner.

Also rising up against the Marxist-Leninist theory of the revolution were all the other trends of modern revisionism, Khrushchevite revisionists, Eurocommunists, and others. Misinterpreting the "transformations" which have taken place in society, the increased weight of state monopoly capital, the progress of science, technique, culture, etc, they labour to prove that the Leninist theses on revolution have lost their value, and they give all sorts of reformist prescriptions to block the road to the revolution.

The social-democratic content of the reformist policy reveals the hostility to Leninism not only on the part of the revisionists of the Carillo type, who openly negate it, but also of those of the Berlinguer, Marchais, Brezhnev type who seek to mask their complete departure from Leninism, though they deprive Leninism of what is most essential in it, namely, the theory of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Chinese version of modern revisionism, in its fight against Leninism, goes even further than all the revisionist predecessors, opposing it with the so-called "Mao Tse-tung thought", which is tantamount to denying the revolution wholesale.

It is impossible to be a genuine Leninist and to forget or to refute the essence of Leninism, the theory of the revolution, which is ever-new and actual, for exploitation and oppression cannot be wiped out except through revolution. Any departure from the law of the revolution leads to revisionism.

Therefore, one of the most important tasks of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries at our time is the consistent defence and implementation of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the revolution.

The World Can Be Changed Only Through Revolution

Marx and Engels, proceeding from the materialist understanding of history, proved that the substitution of the old relations of production with the new ones, could not be achieved otherwise but through revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha defended the thesis that the present-day world develops according to the objective laws discovered by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, at the 7th Congress of the PLA. In his work "Imperialism and the Revolution" he has elaborated this cardinal problem more thoroughly. Just as at the 7th Congress of the PLA, in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses that the great objectives, the liberation of the peoples and the working masses from oppression and exploitation can be achieved only through the revolution, that with the passage of time, the prospects of the revolution are not in the least dimmed, on the contrary they become ever more clear. The revolution remains on the order of the day as the principal and most acute problem of our time.

This conclusion is wholy based on the Leninist theory on imperialism, on the deep, penetrating and scientific analysis which Lenin made of the fundamental contradictions of capitalism at the imperialist stage of its development. In his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," Comrade Enver Hoxha analyzed the complexity of the present-day world developments, proving with facts that these contradictions have not vanished, that they will continue to exist, they have not been weakened and cannot be overcome without going beyond the framework of the bourgeois order.

The basic contradiction of all the capitalist order, that between the social character of production and the private capitalist character of appropriation, which determines the objective need for the socialist revolution, has become sharper than ever before. The most important feature which characterizes imperialism today is the great development of state monopoly capitalism and the creation of the multinationals, and other international economic organisms which testify to the increased degree of the capitalist socialization of production not only on a national but also international scale.

State monopoly capitalism, with which the enemies of the revolution speculate, is neither "a new stage which has already superseded the stage of the revolutions" nor "something more than the embryo of socialist society" in the midst of capitalism, as the renegade Carrillo and other modern revisionists claim. It is only a form of the existence of present-day capitalism, which does not mitigate, but on the contrary, further sharpens the antagonistic contradictions of the imperialist system, thus making more comprehensive the material preparation for the proletarian revolution." "The most ordinary mistake," Lenin says, "is the bourgeois reformist thesis that allegedly monopoly capitalism or state monopoly capitalism is no longer capitalism and that now it can be called 'state socialism,' etc."

In these conditions, the contradictions not only between labour and capital, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, but also between the broad mass of the people of town and countryside and the big capitalist monopolies, which dominate the entire political and economic life of the country, are growing sharper and sharper.

Imperialism is not only monopoly rule, the rule of the financial oligarchy, it is also characterized by the export of capital to others, especially less developed countries, thus becoming the most savage exploiter of the millions upon millions of people, of entire nations on all continents. On this basis, the other contradiction, that between a few dominating countries, the so-called 'civilized' countries, on the one hand, and the peoples of the oppressed and dependent countries is growing deeper. This further sharpens the revolutionary crisis in these countries, throws the mass into revolts and national liberation and anti-imperialist struggles.

The implementation of neocolonialism by the two superpowers and together with them, also by the other imperialist powers such as Germany, Britain, France, Japan, and soon also by China, the headlong race for domination, hegemonism, zones of influence, the competition for maximum profits among the multinationals and the great monopoly concerns, the speaker continued, have intensified the oppression and exploitation of the peoples to an unprecedented degree. "Aids", credits, capital investments, joint companies of the imperialists and social imperialists are not a contribution to the development and progress of the backward countries, they are only new shackles of servitude, instruments to suck their blood, to rob them of their assets, to subdue and bring them to their knees. In the interest of world capital, war and conflicts among peoples are fanned up, as was and still is the case of the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and other regions of the world.

The implementation of the neocolonialist policy and the struggle of each and every imperialist country to make the maximum profit for itself, not only sharpens the contradictions among various imperialists and the peoples, but has also extremely sharpened the contradictions among the capitalist and revisionist states themselves.

In the last analysis, in spite of the betrayal by the modern revisionists, which led to the liquidation of the socialist order in the Soviet Union and in many other former socialist countries, the other contradiction of the present society, namely that between the two systems, the socialist and capitalist systems, is also active today. The bourgeoisie and all its lackeys want to speculate with the reestablishment of capitalism in the former socialist countries, presenting this as the liquidation of socialism and its prospects. This is an unsuccessful attempt on their part to cast doubt and mistrust about the communist ideals. What happened in the Soviet Union and in China is only a zigzag on the long road of the revolution. Turn-backs and zigzags are temporary and relative, they do not change the general law of the progress of society. In spite of the regressive processes which have taken place, socialism has not been liquidated, it exists as a social order, it exists in the aspirations and in all revolutionary battles and struggles of the proletariat which are inspired by the ideas of scientific socialism, it will invariably triumph all over the world.

The sharpening of all internal and external contradictions of capitalist society, Ramiz Alia stressed, has raised the imperative necessity of the revolution as the only instrument which can save the present-day society from degradation and degeneration into which world capitalism has plunged it.

Particular Features of the World Revolutionary Process at the Present Time

Speaking of the particular features of the world revolutionary process at the present time, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

The present state and development of the capitalist system shows that a large number of the countries of the world are on the threshhold of the proletarian socialist revolution.

It is known that the revisionists declare the question of the proletarian revolution as "an anachronism", as something of the "past" especially in the developed capitalist countries, the imperialist countries. Some of them, such as those of "Eurocommunist" trend, declare that the Marxist-Leninist theory on the proletarian revolution was important only in the past and exclusively to the uncivilized, backward nations of the jungles and mountains. Even the Chinese revisionists, with their theory of the "Three Worlds", negate the necessity of the proletarian revolution not only for the developed capitalist countries (there they see only one task: the uniting of the proletariat with the imperialist bourgeoisie in order to defend itself from the danger of Soviet social imperialism), but under the pretext of not "slipping over the stages", they negate the indispensability of the proletarian revolution also in all the other countries of the world.

Leninism and historical experience, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed, have shown that the possibility for the transition to socialism exists both for the backward countries, and for the developed capitalist countries, the imperialist countries.

No doubt, in the imperialist countries, together with the duties, related to the struggle for the proletarian revolution, the proletariat and the masses [word indistinct] with many other duties of a general, democratic and anti-monopoly character. These duties too have their own importance and must not be overlooked either. However, any overestimation and absolutization of these duties leads the working class and mass of working people away from the struggle for the preparation for the proletarian revolution, from the revolutionary struggle for socialism.

Many countries of the world, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America, are facing the democratic anti-imperialist national liberation revolution, which has its own features in different countries. In these countries the duties of the fight against the system of feudal relationships, against the reactionary regimes, the duties of the struggle for independence and social democratic progress, occupy such an important place as to make the stage of the democratic, anti-imperialist revolution an indispensability.

The proletariat and its Marxist-Leninist party, the working masses of these countries cannot remain indifferent to these tasks. In opposition to the revisionist preaching, history shows that the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of democratic, anti-imperialist and socialist revolutions constitutes a single world revolutionary process, whose stages are not stretched out to the degree of losing any difference among them, neither isolated by an insurmountable "Chinese wall."

The most active, most lively and most revolutionary force which can lead these revolutions is the working class with its Marxist-Leninist party, which can rally round itself all the revolutionary forces of the country and lead them into the fight against internal reaction, against imperialism and social imperialism. The possibilities for the working class to emerge at the head of the democratic anti-imperialist revolutions are much broader today, because now the proletariat and its revolutionary conscience have increased and the situations have become more favourable for the transformation of the democratic anti-imperialist revolutions into proletarian revolutions. In order to carry on this process, it is important that the Marxist-Leninist parties should develop their revolutionary initiative, that the role of the working class and the weight of its struggle should increase in the process of the revolution, that the activity of those forces of the national bourgeoisie, which are interested to leave it halfway, should be neutralized.

Today, in several countries of the world, and especially in Africa and Asia there are many people and political movements which aspire to radical changes in the life of their peoples. Some of them come out even with socialist slogans. Marxist-Leninists hail any democratic and progressive aspiration, any sincere leaning to socialism. But it must be said that confused, vague and un-scientific ideas about socialism are also spread in these countries, that a mixture of socialist and capitalist principles, of different world-outlooks and ideologies, including nationalist and religious ideologies, exists there. This confusion is encouraged and exploited by the various revisionists in order to divert the people's masses from the correct road of the struggle for social progress, and extend their influence. Social liberation and the triumph of socialism can be achieved only on the basis of the revolutionary theory of the proletariat and under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party.

Confronted with the rise of the revolutionary movement of the peoples, the united forces of world reaction have thrown themselves on a frontal and savage onslaught to stamp out any centre of liberation and revolutionary struggle.

At the present, along with the old imperialist and colonialist powers, U.S. imperialism especially, Soviet social imperialism is also engaged in extending its empire and putting under its dependence some countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, whose peoples have fought and go on fighting to shake off the colonial yoke, foreign dependence and rule. Passing themselves off as the supporters of the freedom and independence of peoples, the Soviet social imperialists try to deceive them and put them under their hegemony.

The revisionist parties of the principal imperialist countries, for their part, assess anti-imperialist revolutions as dangerous phenomena which break the equilibrium and the status quo. Under the slogan of the economic cooperation of the "developed world" with the "underdeveloped" world, they defend the neo-colonialist policy of the bourgeoisie of their own countries.

With their theory of "Three Worlds" the Chinese revisionists too, have come out in the role of the fire-extinguishers of the revolution and liberation struggles of the peoples. Advocating class reconciliation and alliance of the oppressed peoples with imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, they recognise to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America no other problem than that posed by the threat of Soviet hegemonism, from which, according to them, these peoples can be saved only by giving up class struggle and revolution, with the oppressed uniting themselves with reactionary cliques and regimes, putting themselves under Chinese hegemony.

In these situations, when the imperialists and revisionists try by all manner of means to confound the liberation and revolutionary movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, it is a task of historic importance not only for the Marxist-Leninist parties, but also for all the democratic and revolutionary forces to wage a resolute struggle against the reactionary imperialist-revisionist course, against the demagogy and political manoeuvres resorted to by the imperialists and revisionists, and for the realization of the freedom-loving and democratic aspirations of the peoples for the triumph of the revolution.

The Revolutionary Situations and the Role of the Subjective Factor

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia continued:

Revolution, according to Lenin, may break out only in a revolutionary situation, which matures objectively in the whole process of the socioeconomic development of a given country.

"Only when the 'lower strata' wants no longer the old and when the 'higher strata' can no longer rule as they have formerly done, only then revolution can triumph," says Lenin. "In other words," he continues, "this truth may be put as follows: Revolution cannot be made without a general national crisis (which should embrace both the exploiters and the exploited)".

The Marxist-Leninist concept of revolutionary situation, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, has nothing in common with the stands of all sorts of opportunists disguised in "leftist" garb, of anarchists who, from positions of voluntarism, overlook the role of objective factors and proclaim the outbreak of revolution possible at any moment, provided a group of people ready to take up arms is found.

Genuine Marxist-Leninists clearly demarcate themselves from the anarchist groups. They are also clearly demarcated from the opportunists, the Soviet revisionists and Eurocommunists, etc, who far from preparing the masses for revolution, even when revolutionary situations present themselves, refrain the masses and sabotage the revolution. In an utterly pragmatic and unprincipled manner, the Chinese revisionists, on the one hand, use the slogan of the "situation in the world being excellent" for demagogical purposes, while on the other, under the pretext that in this or that capitalist country there exists no revolutionary situation for the time being, proclaim revolutionary situations as impossible in principle in the present-day world, justifying in this manner reconciliation between the exploiters and the exploited, of the "Third World" with the "Second World" and U.S. imperialism.

The speaker said further: Facts go to show that there have been, are and will be revolutionary situations, that they have been turned into revolutions in individual countries. And if in some other countries they have not been transformed into revolutions, this is explained with the fact that the revolutionary situation is only an objective possibility of the revolution. For this possibility to be realized for the revolution to break out and triumph, subjective conditions are also needed.

Revolution, as a conscious sociopolitical activity of the masses, as the highest degree of the class struggle, cannot be conceived and realized with success without the masses being convinced of the necessity of, and mobilized and organized for, powerful revolutionary actions. It cannot be carried on to the final victory without the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party which constitutes the number one subjective fact. Experience shows that in conditions when the objective factor exists and the revolutionary situation is mature, the role of the subjective factor is decisive for the triumph of the revolution. The bourgeoisie and modern revisionism in the present conditions when the revolutionary process is extending and eroding the foundations of the old order, have concentrated their blows precisely on the subjective factor.

In our epoch, the revisionist parties are notorious for their sabotaging activity.

As a result of the undermining activity of modern Soviet, Eurocommunist, Yugoslav, Chinese and other revisionists, no little confusion has been created as a result of which the subjective factor still does not meet the requirements of the explosive revolutionary situations which are being created in the world. Nevertheless, in the process of class struggle, the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and the broad masses of the working people is now being ever more strengthened, tendencies to breaking away from social-democratic and revisionist influences are deepening, the new Marxist-Leninist parties are being strengthened. All this is vivid testimony to the fact that the proletariat has never lost its faith in Marxism-Leninism, in the triumph of the revolution.

The use of the revolutionary violence of the masses, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further, is an absolutely necessary condition for the triumph of the revolution.

Experience shows that, even in period of the deepest crisis, the ruling classes never abandon the arena of history of their own accord, without being pushed out by force. It is precisely this historic experience and this reality which makes the violent revolution a general law both of the proletarian revolution and of any truly democratic and liberation anit-imperialist revolution.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia said: The triumph of the revolution is closely connected with the level of organization and education of the working class, with the role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the revolutionary movement.

Being aware of the need for organization, the proletariat has set up or is setting up true Marxist-Leninist parties in many countries. This is an event of particular importance, for it constitutes the guarantee that the struggle of the working class and the revolutionary movements, under the leadership of these parties, will develop with success under the banner of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. Our Party of Labour has established close fraternal and internationalist links with the true, Marxist-Leninist parties of many countries of Europe, Latin America, Asia, Northern America, Etc.

These parties are showing themselves to be parties of revolutionary action, devoted with all their forces to the great cause of the working class, the cause of revolution, socialism and the liberation of peoples. They have successfully stood up to the attacks of the bourgeoisie and intrigues of various enemies, as well as to the undermining and divisive activity of the Chinese revisionists who have in many ways tried to inhibit the creation and consolidation of Marxist-Leninist parties, to disorientate them ideologically and politically, to divert them from the road of the revolution.

The bourgeoisie and all the revisionist have tried and are trying to deny the world historic role of the proletariat and its Marxist-Leninist party.

The Chinese revisionist leaders, too, are now marching down this treacherous road. With their thesis on "the countries of the Third World being the principal driving force" in the present time, they recognise the leading role to the bourgeoisie, even to its more reactionary strata ruling some of these countries, and openly negate the hegemonic role of the proletariat. These enemies of the revolution go so far as to affirm in their newspaper JEN MINH JIH PAO that "the more the countries of the Third World play an active role as the principal force in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the better the affirmation of the importance for the support they give the worker movement in the developed countries." So everything is turned upside-down. Not only the proletariat and the peoples of the countries of the "Third World", but, according to them, even the proletariat of Europe and all the developed countries should recognise the hegemony of the bourgeoisie of the countries of the "Third World", and it is only with its support that they can see the light. The bourgeoisie itself cannot demand more than that.

A problem of very great importance for the triumph of the revolution, the speaker continued, is that of allies and alliances.

A correct policy in regard to alliances is carried out by the Marxist-Leninist party in struggle both against sectarian stands, as well as opportunist stands, which are both dangerous for the fate of the revolution.

On this question, too, the Chinese line and views are counter-revolutionary. The Chinese leaders recommend to the Marxist-Leninists, revolutionaries and peoples to enter an alliance with the bourgeoisie, the reactionary cliques, the imperialists.

Now they are calling for the unity of the "Third World", the unity of Europe, the unity of the "Third World" with the "Second World", and with U.S. imperialism, etc. These calls for "unity", the alliances advocated by the Chinese are against the revolution, against the struggle of the people. They serve the reactionary bourgeoisie and imperialism, therefore they are being fought against and rejected by Marxist-Leninists, revolutionaries, all progressive people and true democrats.

The proletariat and its Marxist-Leninist parties in various countries are a constituent part of the social forces which carry the world revolutionary process forward. Hence the need for unity, collaboration, assistance and support, on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. This unity and collaboration is another guarantee for the triumph of the revolution.

Marxist-Leninsts have come up and fought against the reactionary views of the Chinese leadership, which, in order to weaken the revolution, has persistently opposed any initiative, any action, any multilateral meeting of the Marxist-Leninist parties for strengthening of their compactness, unity and common struggle. The Chinese leadership was merely for bilateral discussions between parties since in this way it was also to exert pressure on others, to impose on them its own opportunist line and disorientate Marxist-Leninists.

Our Party of Labour and other Marxist-Leninist parties have opposed for a long time this anti-Marxist line and these attitudes conducive to cause a split. They have encouraged and supported all action aimed at reinforcing internationalist ties and collaboration between Marxist-Leninists. This is borne out by the participation of numerous delegations from sister parties at our party congress and our festivals, by the joint statements of a group of Marxist-Leninist parties from Latin America and Europe and by the internationalist demonstrations that have taken place in Germany, Italy, Portugal, Greece, etc. It is also borne out by our current scientific session in which numerous comrades from sister parties are taking part. The common struggle and the interests of the revolution demand from all Marxist-Leninist parties and all revolutionaries more accentuated reinforcement of unity, collaboration and internationalist solidarity among all revolutionary forces on the bases of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are now living at a time when socialism has won great popularity and become an ardent aspiration for all the peoples. The Khrushchevite betrayal and the transformation of the Soviet Union into a bourgeois, imperialist country, as well as the strengthening of the positions of revisionism in China can change neither the laws of development of society in general, nor the laws of the revolution. The future belongs to the peoples, it belongs to communism. For this future, for its preparation are working and courageously fighting the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninist parties everywhere in the world. All conditions, objective and subjective, are (?maturing) for this ideal of our great classics--Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, of all the proletarian revolutionaries who burned themselves out for the cause of communism in fierce class battles, to be transformed into reality. "Marxism-Leninism and its immortal principles properly implemented," says Comrade Enver Hoxha, "will unavoidably bring about the destruction of world capitalism and the triumph of the dictatorship of the proletariat, through which the working class will build socialism and go towards communism".

The Albanian communists and people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, said in conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia, as they have fought up to now with Marxist-Leninist consistency and determination, will also fight in the future, with unshaken confidence in the triumph of the great cause of the revolution and liberation of peoples.

Our people and party will always stand by the peoples and revolutionaries of the whole world, the Marxist-Leninist parties and all those who fight against the imperialists and various revisionists, for the cause of freedom, democracy and socialism.

TIRANA RADIO SCORES GROMYKO'S MEETING WITH CARTER

AU022203Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Following a number of long working sessions with the American secretary of state, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, Gromyko, recently was the guest of American President Carter. As reported by the news agencies, they had a long meeting at the White House. The negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons, known as SALT, were at the center of their talks. It has been reported that they also touched on some other problems of mutual concern, including the talks on reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, total banning of nuclear weapons testing and so forth.

The recent meeting of the leader of American imperialism with the chief of the diplomacy of Soviet social imperialism is part of the negotiations drawn up by the two superpowers within the framework of their secret diplomacy, which is directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples.

At present, both Washington and Moscow are sparing no noise about the problems of disarmament and detente. The SALT negotiations and the meetings related to them follow the same course. American imperialism and Soviet imperialism are now saying a lot about the conclusion of another SALT agreement. However, the negotiating parties are involved in arguments concerning the inclusion of this or that American or Soviet missile, this or that aircraft and so on. The recent Carter-Gromyko meeting was also characterized by the same working atmosphere. These useless (?talks) on disarmament were also repeated at (?this meeting).

The present noise about disarmament and the [words indistinct] about meetings and super meetings are merely demagogy waged by the two superpowers in order to pose as the champions of peace and detente.

BRIEFS

AKTIV ON WHEAT GROWING--A national aktiv on wheat growing was held today in the city of Fier. The aktiv was attended by managers of agricultural cooperatives and state farms, managers of motor tractor stations, chiefs of agricultural sections attached to people's council executive committees, specialists and others. The aktiv was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Naunka Bozo, first secretary of the Fier District party committee; Ligor Cifliku, chairman of the Fier District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai delivered a report "on the results attained in wheat growing in 1978 and on the measures to be taken to insure good results in 1979." Discussions ensued. The aktiv critically discussed what needs to be done to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 wheat plan. The aktiv stressed that difficulties arising from poor weather conditions can be overcome by hard work, perfect organization of the work and stringent scientific discipline throughout the year. The aktiv was informed about the excellent work done by cooperatives and state agricultural enterprises throughout the country. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO KOSOVO--A delegation from Tirana University left today for the Autonomous Province of Kosovo to sign a protocol on teaching and scientific cooperation for the 1978-79 academic year between Tirana State University and Pristina University. The delegation is led by Vice Rector Besim Daja. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV'S SPEECH AT UNGA REPORTED

AU3014302 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 30 Sep, BTA--The Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, began his speech to the 33rd UN session by noting that despite the complex and contradictory international situation, the period since the 32nd session had been saturated with energetic actions aimed at the further deepening of the process of detente, at consolidating peace in the world. "The countries of the socialist community and the peace-loving forces went on with their efforts to do away with international conflicts, to fill with concrete content the policy of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems," he declared.

Emphasizing the positive results in this respect on the continent of Europe and also on the Balkan Peninsula where cooperation between the countries is acquiring ever richer content and varied forms, Mr Mladenov stressed: "Bulgaria is striving to surmount prejudices and distrust, for business-like and concrete solving of the different questions, for strengthening good neighbourliness, for closing once and for all the black pages of the past in relations with the neighbouring countries."

"We regard history as a source of lessons and wisdom and not as a source of poisoning contemporary relations. We believe hat the peoples of the Balkan countries will not allow relations between them to be influenced by intrigues and encroachments by forces that are hostile to detente, peace and cooperation," he added.

Further on he dwelt on some negative events that had appeared in international relations during the past year. "The enemies of detente are trying to hold the world back to the dark times of the 'cold war,' to turn the flywheel of a new round in the arms race," Mr Mladenov continued. "In order to justify this policy, the NATO member-countries--for the umpteenth time--resorted to the worn out and known to everybody assertion of the presence of a military threat from the Warsaw Treaty."

Mr Mladenov pointed out that the policy from a position of strength doubtlessly does not correspond to the realities in the contermporary world. In the nuclear century it is becoming an increasingly ineffectual means of settling disputes between the states. Particularly hopeless is its application with respect of the countries of the socialist community, and the sooner this truth is grasped, the better it will be for mankind, for world peace.

He expressed his conviction that the conclusion of a world treaty for the non-use of force in international relations will give fresh impetus to detente, will contribute to its spreading over all areas in the world and will decisively reduce the danger of a military fire.

The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out that with the unanimous approval of the declaration for the consolidation of international security, the UN member-states have reaffirmed their striving to apply the principles of the UN charter, as well as the other generally accepted principles and declarations aimed at the strengthening of international peace and security, at promoting good neighbourly relations and cooperation.

"In the past few years, however, certain circles in the West have been assuming the role of international judge for the observance of human rights in different countries and have been interfering with their internal affairs," he continued. "The fact is worth noting that the most zealous 'defenders' of human rights do not deem it necessary to concern themselves with the rights of the citizens in their own countries, in many of which they are in a sorry state."

Mr Mladenov declared that Bulgaria rejects any attempts at interference in the home affairs of the state under any pretext.

Pointing out that the main task today is to consolidate detente, not to allow a return to the "cold war" and to proceed to genuine disarmament, he spoke about the struggle for the discontinuation of the arms race, for disarmament.

The Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out that in the concluding document of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament are defined the principal directions in which the coordinated efforts of the UN member-countries should be concentrated. "In our view it should now be urgently proceeded to practical measures with a view to halting the arms race and giving impetus to genuine disarmament," he added.

"We share the view," Minister Mladenov went on, "that the principal, and most topical task facing us is to prevent a nuclear war. An important measure along the way to this goal will be the beginning of negotiations for concluding a treaty for the discontinuation of the production of nuclear weapons and the doing away with the existing stockpiles of them."

He noted that the conclusion of a convention for strengthening the guarantees for the security of the non-nuclear states would be a fresh contribution to the improvement of the international situation and the reduction of the danger of a thermo-nuclear war. In connection with this, of great importance is the initiative substantiated in Mr Andrei Gromyko's letter to Mr Kurt Waldheim.

The Bulgarian foreign minister recommended that the present [word indistinct] pay the greatest attention to it and take an appropriate decision.

He said that the conclusion of an international treaty for a general prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons would to a large extent contribute to the discontinuation of the arms race. At present an extremely positive role would be played by the successful conclusion of the negotiations which are being held on various questions of disarmament. The proposals made by the socialist countries at the negotiations in Vienna make possible the attainment of results that would not affect the security of any of the countries and the reduction of military confrontation in this area which is important for the security of the entire continent.

Bulgaria declares herself in favour of reducing the military budgets of the states, above all of those of the permanent members of the Security Council. She fully supports the decision of the special session of the UN General Assembly for the convening as soon as possible of a world disarmament conference and is of the opinion that the present session should determine the time of holding this conference.

Further on the Bulgarian foreign minister set forth the principled and consistent policy of Bulgaria on the Middle East problem and the Cyprus question and emphasized her support for the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation, for doing away with racialism and racial discrimination.

"The hegemonistic course of China's leadership which creates ever greater difficulties for the consolidation of peace and detente causes serious concern among the world public," he continued. "In order to attain its greater-state objectives, it does not stop at anything and applies all kinds of means of pressure; from the discontinuation of the so-called selfless aid to the instigation of armed conflicts and direct participation in them. This dangerous policy, hostile to the interests of peace and international cooperation, finds its expression also in the provocative actions against Vietnam."

Dealing with the problems of the reorganization of international economic relations, Mr Mladenov declared: "We are resolutely against discrimination in international economic relations, as well as against the attempts at making the development of economic ties between the countries dependent on the fulfillment of some conditions. Such attempts have nothing in common with international cooperation and are doomed to failure."

BTA REPORTS ABROGATION OF ALBANIAN-PRC MARITIME AGREEMENT

AU021304Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 78 p 8 AU

[BTA report from Tirana: "Cancelled Agreement"]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Sep, BTA--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Albanian People's Republic has presented a note to the PRC Embassy in Tirana, announcing that as of 27 September 1978 the agreement on the Albanian-Chinese Joint Stock Shipping Company is being cancelled. This was announced by ATA, the Albanian News Agency. The company was founded on 26 December 1961 to intensify the economic cooperation and facilitate transportation of goods between the two countries. The Albanian side explains its decision by the fact that China has taken a number of measures that are actually paralyzing the activities of the company.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021550Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Yueh Meng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in our country, gave a reception on the occasion of the PRC national holiday yesterday. The reception was attended by Nikolay Minchev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by Krustyu Popov, deputy minister of foreign trade, as well as by members and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

'REJECTION FRONT' REPRESENTATIVES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

AU022108Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] A press conference given by the Arab missions in Sofia belonging to the "rejection front" countries took place on 2 October at the foreign journalists' club in Sofia. The press conference was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. Habib Djafari, Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria, spoke on behalf of the representatives of the Arab diplomatic missions. He thanked the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and Bulgarian people for the support they render to the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just solution of the Middle Eastern crisis and for respect for the legal rights of the Palestinian people. Afterward the leader of the PLO bureau in Sofia read a statement which analyzed the situation in the Middle East in detail and dwelled on the decisions made at the recent Damascus conference of the countries of the so-called "steadfastness front," which dealt with opposing the separate deal of the Camp David tripartite meeting.

STANISHEV RECEIVES BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU022113Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Michael Migahey, chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who is visiting our country. Information on the tasks undertaken by the two parties at the present stage was exchanged during the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The further developing of the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Great Britain on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was also discussed.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VATICAN ON POPE'S DEATH

AU021316Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--CSSR President G. Husak sent Cardinal Jean Villot in the Vatican a condolences telegram on the decease of Pope John Paul I, with the following text: "Accept, please, the expression of sincere condolences on the decease of Pope John Paul I."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Husak

LD021532Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In Prague Castle on Monday, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, defense minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the development to date of relations between the CSSR and the Syrian Arab Republic and their further development to the advantage of both countries' peoples. They emphasized the principled stand adopted by the Syrian Arab Republic for a just solution to the Middle East situation.

The meeting was attended by Army Gen Martin Dzur, defense minister; Andrej Barcak, foreign trade minister; Frantisek Salda, chief of the presidential chancellery; and Maj Gen Miroslav Rybak, chief of the presidential chancellery military office.

Dzur Gives Reception

LD030050Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a reception in the Cernin Palace in Prague tonight in honor of Army Gen Mustafa Talas, Syrian defense minister. The reception was attended by Pavol Bahyl, federal minister for general engineering, and by other personages.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021806Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 33d UN General Assembly, has had a meeting in New York with Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren. In a comradely and cordial discussion they reviewed implementation of the final results of the visit paid Czechoslovakia this past June by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural, as well as his talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the broad expansion of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations in political, economic and cultural life. They also exchanged views on fundamental international questions on the agenda of the 33d UN General Assembly.

HRUSKOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET ACADEMICIAN FOR TALKS

LD021632Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In Bratislava today, Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, received Academician Aleksandr Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific-Technical Societies of the USSR. Comrade Hruskovic briefed the Soviet guest on the contributions made by the scientific and technical society to realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Hruskovic also briefed him on some current tasks facing our national economy.

VIETNAM PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD021924Y Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Oct, CETEKA--A delegation of the Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee, led by its chairman Hoang Quoc Viet, arrived here today, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

LEADERS ATTEND AWARD CEREMONY FOR ECONOMICS SCHOOL

LD021820Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has conferred the Order of Labor on the school of economics in Prague for its long years of devoted professional, political and organizational work in training economists. The high state distinction was handed over today at a ceremonious session of the scientific council of the school in Prague. The ceremony in the large hall of the Karolinum was attended by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; heads of departments in the CPCZ Central Committee and further party and state officials, representing social, public and scientific life.

KORCAK ATTENDS OPENING OF NORTH BOHEMIAN RAILROAD

LD022305Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier; Stanislav Razl, Czech vice premier and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission; Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport; and Karel Polak, Czech minister of construction, visited the North Bohemian region today.

At Chomutov, they attended the ceremonial opening of a new 15 km twin-track railroad line between Chomutov and Klasterec Nad Ohri.

MORE ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S VISIT

Visits Border Guards

LD021236Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--On Monday morning, Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, visited the border guards on duty at the GDR border with West Berlin. After viewing the Brandenburg Gate, he was cordially welcomed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Then they together visited the IFA commercial vehicles combine in Ludwigsfelde.

Earlier the Syrian guest and Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, were welcomed by Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of the GDR capital of Berlin, who presented a report and conveyed cordial greetings from the GDR border troops. He also gave detailed information about the reliable protection of the GDR state border.

President al-Asad paid tribute to the achievements of the soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers of the border troops in protecting the state border. In his entry in the city commandant's guest book, he praised the vigilance and bravery of the border guards.

Tours Car Works

LD021758Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Potsdam--Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad today at lunchtime visited the Ludwigsfelde (Potsdam Bezirk) car works, the largest of the Ifa-Kombinat Nutzkraftwagen (commercial vehicles) works. During a tour through the production halls, the two leaders of the GDR and Syria briefed themselves on the range of trucks. The Ifa-Kombinat exports its cars to more than 50 countries.

Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad presented a youth works brigade with the name of honor "Collective of Friendship Between the German Democratic Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic." Ifa Director-General Lothar Heinzmann assured the Syrian guest of the car workers' solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle and for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Official Talks Continue

LD021908Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between the GDR and Syrian party and government delegations, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, continued this afternoon.

During the meeting Hafiz al-Asad thanked the GDR party and state leadership for the consistent attitude and the solidarity and support in warding off the imperialist conspiracy in the Middle East. Of great importance for the further struggle to solve the Middle East problem was the third summit conference of the steadfastness front in Damascus.

He underlined in particular working toward the close union of the forward and progressive forces of the Arab world against the imperialist plot. The conference had expressly confirmed the need for close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as with all progressive forces. The USSR and the other states of the socialist are true and reliable friends of the Arab peoples.

Hafiz al-Asad resolutely condemned the dangerous intrigues of imperialism and Zionism, intrigues which are leading to a further escalation of the explosive situation in the Middle East. They are aimed not only against the vital interests of the Arab peoples but also represent a threat to world peace and international security. Hafiz al-Asad spoke in favor of further consolidating the friendship and cooperation between Syria and the GDR.

Erich Honecker briefed the Syrian guests on the further development of advanced socialist society and the activities of workers to realize the decisions of the Ninth Sed Party Congress, as well as to prepare for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. In the foreign political part of his remarks, Erich Honecker underlined the determination of the GDR party and state leadership to continue their constructive line guaranteeing peace, security and detente. In the face of NATO's escalation of the arms race, the extension of detente to the military sphere and disarmament are key issues of current international policy.

In dealing with the situation in the Middle East, Erich Honecker said that imperialism's conspiracy against the Arab peoples has to be countered with increased vigilance. One of the most urgent tasks is a fundamental and comprehensive solution to the conflict in this region. It can be achieved only on the basis of joint efforts by all those sides with a direct interest, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Separate agreements had in the past moved away from a real solution to the problem and hindered and delayed a just and lasting settlement of the conflict. The results of the Camp David meeting make the situation even more complex.

The GDR wholeheartedly welcomes the results of the third summit conference of the steadfastness front. It will also in the future too stand solidly at the side of the Arab peoples in their just struggle. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the varied cooperation between the GDR and Syria as an expression of anti-imperialist solidarity, mutual trust and the concurrent, fundamental bilateral interests. The GDR is prepared to deepen and expand this fruitful cooperation. The talks between the leading representatives of the two countries, which took place in an openminded and cordial atmosphere, were held on board the yacht "Albin Koebis" during a tour of Berlin's lakes.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON DEATH OF POPE JOHN PAUL I

AU021534Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep-1 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rome: "Condolences on the Death of Pope John Paul I: Erich Honecker Telegram"]

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following condolences telegram to the Vatican on the death of Pope John Paul I:

To His Eminence, Cardinal Jean Villot, Vatican City, Apostolic Palace

Your Eminence: On behalf of the GDR State Council and people and on my own behalf, I convey my sincere condolences to you on the occasion of the sudden and unexpected death of his holiness Pope John Paul I.

Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

NEW BOOK LAUNCHES ATTACK AGAINST GOVERNMENT

LD291916Y Hamburg DPA in German 1830 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--GDR scientist Robert Havemann in a new book has launched his strongest attack yet against the SED regime. According to an article in DER SPIEGEL, which will appear next Monday, Havemann writes in his book that in the GDR it could be observed at every step how the regime was losing and had already lost all credibility. It requires only a few incidents to send the Politburo packing.

The book, "A German Communist. Reviews and Previews from Isolation" [Ein Deutscher Kommunist, Rueckblicke and Perspektiven aus der Isolation] will be published by Rowohlt in October. DER SPIEGEL magazine will begin serialization in its next edition. According to the article published in DER SPIEGEL, Havemann expressly stands by the GDR regime critic Rudolf Bahro and states that he himself has expressed "quite similar or identical opinions for some time," as expressed by Bahro in his book "The Alternative" published in the Federal Republic. Havemann announced that he too will be publishing shortly his thoughts of a convincing communist utopia as an alternative to socialism as it actually exists. The article was prereleased to DPA by DER SPIEGEL.

HORST GRUNERT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO CARTER

LD022212Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2107 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington (ADN correspondent)--U.S. President Carter today received the newly appointed GDR ambassador to the United States, Dr Horst Grunert, to accept his letters of accreditation. Ambassador Dr Grunert conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which President Carter reciprocated. During the talk which followed, President Carter stressed the interest of the United States in further developing relations with the GDR for peace and international security. Ambassador Dr Grunert confirmed the GDR's determination to contribute to the continuing process of detente. He expressed the GDR's willingness to assist in this context in consolidating bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence to the advantage of both peoples.

TISCH STRESSES TRADE UNION COOPERATION AT DPRK RALLY

LD022118Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang (ADN correspondent)--The friendly relations and cooperation between the FDGB and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea were praised in Pyongyang Sunday by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. Tisch, speaking at a rally in honor of the FDGB delegation which is presently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, emphasized that the two associations were united by the worldwide struggle for the revolutionary cause of the working class, against imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, stressed that the visit by the GDR trade unionists further strengthens the bonds of friendship between the peoples and national trade union organizations. This met the interests and striving of the working class and the trade unions of both states, as well as the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

On the same day the delegations of the FDGB and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea continued their official talks which centered on questions of deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two trade union organizations. At the close of negotiations, Harry Tisch and Kim Pong-chu signed a joint working plan. Likewise, on Sunday Pak Song-Chol, member of the political committee of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and vice president of Korea, received the delegation of the FDGB National Executive Committee led by Harry Tisch for a friendly talk. The FDGB delegation went on to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Monday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF BELGIAN SOCIALISTS' VISIT

LD022148Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A joint communique was published today in Berlin on the visit by a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party (PSB) from 25-30 September to the GDR. The guests, led by their copresident, Andre Cools, were received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for a talk in which both parties' policy, current problems of international development and questions of the relations between the two parties and states were discussed.

As a result of their discussion, the leaders of the two parties stated unanimously that thanks to the efforts made by all the forces of peace and progress in Europe detente has led to important and positive results. They consider it "necessary that further and increased efforts be made in the search for mutually acceptable and stable solutions for supplementing political detente with military detente, for ending the arms race and for disarmament." They see the development and production of new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons, in particular the neutron bomb, as of primary importance.

The communique states: "Adherence to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for peoples' right to freedom and independence and increasing the efforts to develop their peaceful cooperation is necessary for deepening and developing further the process of detente." The SED and the PSB confirmed anew their solidarity with all the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America fighting for their political and economic independence and for their equal rights in international relations, for peace and social progress. The two parties intend to deepen further their cooperation by means of appropriate measures.

In discussing the development of relations between the GDR and Belgium, the representatives of the two parties reached the view that positive results were achieved and there exist good opportunities for the further development of these relations in the interest of both peoples. The PSB delegation invited an SED delegation to visit Belgium. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

STOPH RECEIVES INDIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

LD292310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received L.K. Advani, Indian minister of information and broadcasting. In a talk held in a friendly atmosphere, the two politicians confirmed their intention of deepening cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural sphere.

On the same day, Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Minister Advani. During a cordial talk there was a discussion of the experiences of the GDR's press, radio and television, as well as of other questions of further cooperation of mutual interest.

MITTAG RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINISTER AJOSE-ADEOGUN

LD300630Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, and Minister M. Ajose-Adeogun yesterday emphasized the positive development of cooperation between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Both sides expressed their willingness to further develop these relations.

MONGOLIAN LEADER MEETS WITH CEMA REPRESENTATIVES

LD012228Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar--The first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, received the representatives of the CEMA member-countries in Ulaanbaatar today. They are attending the 87th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee, which is being held in the Mongolian capital. During the reception there was a friendly talk between Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Weiss, who conveyed the fraternal greetings of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated with equal warmth. During the talk, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal praised the level of bilateral cooperation and the GDR's support for building socialism in the MPR.

NEUE ZEIT COVERS PROTESTANT CHURCHES SYNOD

AU291412 [Editorial Report AU] In East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German gives extensive coverage to the second meeting of the Third Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, held in Berlin Weissensee 22-26 September.

According to NEUE ZEIT of 23 September, pages 1-2, the synod session was opened with lectures on basic problems of ecumenical work and an interim report on the current state of the reorganization of church workers training, in the presence of several foreign guests including Prof Ninan Koshy (Geneva); Metropolitan Philaret, exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate for Berlin and central Europe; Cornelius von Heyl (FRG); Synod head of the Protestant Church in Germany; Provost Ljungman (Sweden); Pastor Utsumi (Japan); and Professor Dr Akinson (Great Britain). The paper does not give any contents of the "ecumenical lectures," mentioning only one lecturer by name--Senior Church Counselor Ulrich von Brueck--and briefly announcing a sermon by Bishop Dr Alfred Schoenherr for the following day, Sunday. There are no other references to any statements by Schoenherr at the Synod meeting in this or any of the three subsequent issues of the paper.

In its 25 September issue, on pages 1-2, the paper gives prominence to the report of the conference of evangelical church directorates in the GDR, submitted to the Synod meeting by Senior Church Counselor Siegfried Schulze. The paper quotes the report as saying that "responsibility for peace is an inalienable expression of the testimony of Jesus Christ today.... It is right if the churches are trying in their work to support all endeavors aimed at genuine steps towards disarmament." According to the paper, the report attaches great importance to the talk between State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the Executive of the Federation of Evangelical Churches on 6 March 1978.

The paper says in this context: "The conference report assesses the talk of 6 March at the same time as an encouragement for the individual Christian 'to openly profess his belief and to make use of his rights and possibilities. The Christian citizens of our state should proceed from the premise that their religious convictions and their ties of conscience are being respected, that they can live with their children in the spirit of their belief and can participate with equal rights, and in attending to the welfare of everyone.'"

NEUE ZEIT of 26 September, on pages 1-2 quotes Senior Church Counselor Ernst Petzold's report on deacons' work, highlighting his statement that this function of church work "aims at doing the best for socialist society" and that the number of deacons has increased in the past 2 decades. He also referred to an agreement with the GDR Ministry for Health on the training of evangelical nurses and social workers. Moreover, the paper notes a report by Pastor Dr Johannes Adler, theological head of the Evangelical Publishing House, (evangelische verlags-anstalt) EVA, highlighting his statement that EVA is one of the GDR's largest publishers turning out about 230 books annually--two-thirds of them new publications--with about 3 million copies.

The last day of the Synod meeting is covered by NEUE ZEIT of 27 September, on pages 1-2, with emphasis on the Synod's unanimously adopted decision to offer quick and generous aid to Vietnam flood victims in cooperation with the GDR Red Cross. According to the paper, the Synod adopted a resolution "on the peace responsibility of the church" in which it thanks the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates for its "intensive participation in various ecumenical and international endeavors regarding peace and disarmament questions," and requests it to intensively continue its endeavors for peace and disarmament." "In a second resolution, the Synod pays tribute to the talk between the State Council Chairman and the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates, on 6 March of this year. The plenum also passed brief resolutions on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the fascist "crystal night" pogrom and on the "International Day of the Child 1979."

ELEVENTH EVANGELICAL PASTORS CONGRESS TO CONVENE

AU291146Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, ADN--At the invitation of the continuation committee for the Evangelical Pastors Congress in the GDR, Church dignitaries met in Karl-Marx-Stadt for a round of talks on the subject: "Love of One's Neighbor and Solidarity." An introductory address by Pastor Dr Werner Wittenberger Grimma, was followed by a frank discussion which led to deliberations for the next Evangelical Pastors Congress. The continuation committee decided at its subsequent session to convene the 11th Evangelical Pastors Congress in the GDR for 12-13 June in Karl-Marx-Stadt under the motto: "In Freedom of Belief--Service to the Community."

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES AGENDA

LD020844Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0307 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Presidium of the People's Chamber met on Friday and called the People's Chamber for its seventh meeting on 13 October.

The following points were proposed for the agenda: 1) Bill on the national defense of the GDR; 2) Bill on fishing in the GDR's fishery zone; 3) Bill on the consular agreement between the GDR and the DPRK; 4) Decision of the GDR People's Chamber on the acceptance of the budget account for 1977 and its formal approval.

The Presidium has sent the draft of the amended defense bill and other bills to the appropriate committees for discussion. The Presidium also received a report on the 65th meeting of the Interparliamentary Union and discussed a statement of the People's Chamber Presidium on international anti-apartheid year 1978.

HONECKER CONTINUES TO SALUTE COMBAT GROUPS

LD300956Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Toast by Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, at a reception given by the SED Central Committee on 29 September to mark the 25th anniversary of the organization of GDR combat troops--recorded]

[Text] True to the task set by the SED, the combat groups over the years have increased their fighting power and combat readiness. They have developed into powerful units and have taken a firm place in the socialist national defense of the GDR. To be a member of a combat group, as we all know, is to hold a place of honor in our party and among our people. Firmly and steadfastly, the fighters, NCO's and commanders are fulfilling their solemn promise in accordance with the party's instructions to protect the GDR and its socialist achievements at all times, with weapons in hand.

At one's place of work, in combat group service and in social life our fighters truly do exemplary work. This toast, dear comrades, is to your service in the combat groups, so [words indistinct] because you know that a great cause is involved. The workers' and farmers' power which you wholeheartedly support is the basis of a happy present and a bright future for our people. The socialist revolution has loyal sons and helpers in you. [applause]

Service in the combat groups means devotion to the ideals of socialism and communism, untiring and selfless work for our society and for the objectives of peace. In this sense, you have honorably fulfilled the promise you made by participating in the socialist competition "Combat Task 25." This is proved by the good results achieved in all training disciplines and the consolidation of the combat collectives.

You will certainly agree with me if I use today's occasion to express a word of thanks to your relatives, especially to your wives [words indistinct] your participation and service in the combat groups (?requires) a great deal of understanding. Many a free weekend, which would otherwise be shared with your family, belongs to service in the combat group. Today (?you must) heartily thank your wives and relatives for their understanding and support.

Dear comrades, tomorrow a muster of the GDR working class combat groups will take place in Berlin. It will be the biggest in the history of our republic. This muster will demonstrate that the strength of our workers and farmers is invincible and that socialism in the GDR is reliably protected. [applause]

Arms in the hands of revolutionary workers are always arms for peace. Today, there can be no more vital or greater objective than to permanently safeguard peace for mankind. Dear comrades, next year we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of our socialist democratic republic. This event is of truly great importance and our entire people are preparing for it.

The combat groups, too, and we are firmly convinced of this, will, together with the National People's Army, the border troops and other security and protection organs of our republic, make a worthy contribution. (?I am glad) that we are drinking to the fighters, NCO's and commanders of the GDR working class combat groups, to our socialist fatherland, the GDR, and to the successful defense of socialism and peace.

COURT SENTENCES FRG SPY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

LD292030Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court today sentenced the spy August Enkemeier from Guetersloh FRG, who was working on behalf of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), to life imprisonment for serious crimes against the GDR.

The evidence against the BND spy trained in intelligence work confirmed once again the dangerous and unscrupulous practices of the FRG secret service. The BND sets its spies to work under the guise of harmless visitors and tourists with the general aim of carrying out systematic military and economic spying activities against the GDR and gathering information suitable for the organization and carrying out of long-term subversive activities.

Grossly violating the generous opportunities for entry and visits granted by the GDR, Enkemeier conducted spying activities, unscrupulously, as the paid agent of the BND. The fact is that he had relations in the GDR. Thus Enkemeier did not even shrink from spying on relatives, friends and acquaintances in the GDR, whose hospitality he shamelessly exploited for years, and from giving their names to the BND. The FRG secret service used such information for the specific purpose of recruiting agents and for other schemes involving blackmail.

It was established at the trial that Enkemeier had been recruited in calculated fashion and trained as a spy by the BND. His membership in revanchist organizations such as the so-called "Mecklenburg association" in Guetersloh FRG and his insatiable greed for money served the BND as levers to recruit him as an agent. Meetings with a full time staff member of the BND took place in Enkemeier's private apartment during which he was trained in intelligence work, received instructions and reported back.

Witnesses confirmed that during his intelligence activities in the GDR, which were disguised as visits to relatives, Enkemeier had spied on military objects, sites and training grounds of the National People's Army and of the Soviet forces and had gathered information on the developments of the GDR economy useful to intelligence services through conversations with acquaintances and relatives. He also handed over to the BND the travel documents used for his intelligence trips and information gathered in accordance with instructions on the procedure at the GDR border crossing points, which the BND needed for analysis in order to prepare further subversive activities and deployment of agents.

BRIEFS

NEW AFGHAN EMBASSY--Berlin, ADN--On Wednesday Dr Hervert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy of the GDR minister of foreign affairs, received (Hahem Mahmud), charge d'affaires of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in connection with the opening of his country's embassy in the GDR capital. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

PREMIER GYORGY LAZAR COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD022158Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] The federation of scientific and technical association, MTESZ, held a jubilee session on 2 October. "Members of the Presidium present included Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and premier; Jeno Fock, member of the Politburo; and leaders and representatives of party and state organizations." The meeting was greeted by Gyula Horgos, managing president of MTESZ and Dr Miklos Ajtai, president of MTESZ, praised the work and voluntary work of the members of various sections of the organization.

"Gyorgy Lazar, premier, spoke at the festive meeting. He forwarded greetings and recognition of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the organization which is celebrating the 30th anniversary of its foundation and he also extended thanks for the work done. The premier said:

"At the current stage of our development when it is time to change the quality of productive work, there is all the more need for well-qualified specialists versed in technology and natural sciences."

In connection with the development of our people's economy, he then spoke about the problems and tasks awaiting solution now or in the near future. He proved with figures how the national income has increased thanks to increased productivity and more active technical development; with this process has come an increase in the standard of living and living conditions.

"However, we were not successful in realizing the task of victory over the balance of payments deficit. Moreover, this situation has worsened somewhat and this is today the greatest problem confronting our country's economy. The total amount of consumption and savings is greater than the size of the gross national income. The difference is covered from foreign resources--this has contributed to the increase in our country's debt. Today we still import more products than we sell and income from the budget does not cover our expenditures. The latter is connected with the significant material support given to enterprizes."

"Gyorgy Lazar continued by analyzing the reasons in detail and then summarized the tasks as follows:

"The number of investments will decrease significantly and stocks accumulated this year will be decreased even more. Besides constraints, the real wages and income of the population will be increased and the standard of supply of goods will be improved. The most difficult task is to improve the foreign trade balance. Besides achieving a more moderate pace of development, the modernization of the production structure must also be achieved. Integration within CEMA is encouraged and we must make the best use of cooperation with capitalist enterprises which are advantageous contributions to widening our skilled and technical resources."

Gyorgy Lazar asked for help from MTESZ in realizing these aims and wished them much success in their work. At the end of the meeting, 17 people received honors awarded by the organization.

APRO RECEIVES PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD011122Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Portuguese parliamentary delegation has arrived in Budapest, led by Speaker of the Assembly Vasco de Gama Fernandes. The guests were received at Ferihegy Airport by President of the National Assembly Antal Apro.

Apro Briefing

LD022320Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Portuguese parliamentary delegation, staying in Budapest for an official visit under the leadership of Dr Vasco da Gama Fernandes, president of the Assembly of the Republic, laid a wreath at the memorial of Hungarian heroes on Heroes Square today. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Jozsef Bielek, secretary of the Budapest Municipal Council Executive Committee, and Major General Mihaly Farkas, commander of the Budapest garrison.

After laying the wreath, official Hungarian-Portuguese talks began in the parliament building. The guests were welcomed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and by several other senior parliamentary officials.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, briefed the Portuguese guests about our country's political, economic and social development. The Portuguese deputies, who are visiting Hungary for the first time, then acquainted themselves with the work of the National Assembly committees.

The delegation, led by Vasco da Gama Fernandes, chairman of the Assembly of the Republic, invited the deputies of the Hungarian National Assembly for an official visit.

AGRICULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH CUBA TO INCREASE TRADE

LD021750Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Cuban agricultural negotiations have ended in Budapest. The delegations led by Pal Romany and Rafael Francia Mestre reviewed cooperation between the two countries and opportunities for expanding contacts. The two ministers signed the Hungarian-Cuban agreement on plant protection which makes it possible to increase the foreign trade of products originating from (?plant material).

LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY OF COOPERATIVE FARM

LD302340Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, 30 Sep, MTI--The CFS [expansion unknown] Voroscsillag cooperative farm, a prominent farmers cooperative in southwest Hungarian County Somogy, celebrated on Saturday the 30th anniversary of its foundation. Present at the celebration held on this occasion were foundation members, including Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The festive meeting was attended also by Pal Romany, minister for agriculture and food.

Addressing the jubilee celebration, Pal Losonczi conveyed the good wishes sent by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The president of the Presidential Council and Pal Romany presented decorations and memorial plaquettes to those founding the cooperative as well as to those working for 25 years in the farm. Mihaly Losonczi, the cooperative farm's president, was awarded the golden medal of the order of work.

GASPAR RECEIVES SWEDISH EMPLOYEES ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

LD291916Y Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep, MTI--The delegation of the Swedish employees organization (TCO), which had been on a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) from September 26 to 29, left Budapest on Friday. Headed by TCO Chairman Lennart Bodstrom, the delegation studied Hungary's political, economic situation and the trade union movement. The visitors were received by SZOT General Secretary Sandor Gaspar.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VICE PRESIDENT

LD022314Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese vice president spent several days in Hungary for a rest. Nguyen Huu Tho was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

FRENCH FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY LEAVES BUDAPEST

LD302332Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The French under secretary for foreign affairs has left our capital. Olivier Stirn had discussions on relations between the two countries and international questions. The French under secretary was received by Janos Kadar, as well as Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, and Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade.

LAZAR SENDS CABLE TO HUA ON PRC ANNIVERSARY

LD302218Y Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep, MTI--On the occasion of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings cable to Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

SPANISH CP LEADERS VISIT NEPSZABADSAG EXHIBIT IN MADRID

LD302214Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Sep, MTI--MTI's correspondent reports from Madrid:

Leaders of the Spanish Communist Party visited the exhibition of foreign sister parties and their central newspapers at the Mundo Obrero celebration at noon on Saturday. At the exhibition of NEPSZABADSAG, Deputy Editor-in-Chief Istvan Goldes and Laszlo Perczel, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Madrid, received Dolores Ibarruri, president of the Spanish Communist Party, General Secretary Santiago Carrillo, as well as other leaders.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA--Budapest, 26 Sep, MTI--Led by Jozsef Bondor, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a party delegation left Tuesday for Australia to attend there the 3d congress of the socialist party. The delegation is also to visit New Zealand at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1808 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD]

PAP REPORTS ON GIEREK'S SCHEDULED VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD022342Y Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--Polish party-state delegation led by the first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek is paying tomorrow an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the republic.

The visit of close friends, opening on October 3, is another telling expression of the indissoluble ties linking the fraternal parties and countries. Polish-Bulgarian relations, an integral element of the overall all-round cooperation among the socialist countries, are constantly developing and deepening.

Frequent and systematic meetings of leaders of [word indistinct] the fraternal countries testify to the striving to [word indistinct] consolidate mutual links, to give a new impulse to their development and enrich them with new values, which constitutes an expression of historic transformation observed in the socio-economic structure of socialist countries.

The meetings of leading officials of political life of Poland and Bulgaria testify [words indistinct] of our mutual relations. The [word indistinct] shares its experiences in all spheres of socialist building as well as in ideological, historical and international activity with the fraternal BCP.

Together, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community, the Polish United Workers Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party make a substantial contribution to the cause of consolidating the unity of the world revolutionary movement, to its theory and practice. The successes in implementing the programme of our countries' development and in putting into effect the resolutions of the latest congresses of our parties constitute an important factor of strengthening the political prestige and economic potential of the entire socialist community.

Implementing the national tasks and acting at the same time in order to consolidate the integration ties within the CEMA and the allied Warsaw Treaty, we make every effort to create a good atmosphere between countries with different political systems and conditions favourable for the active continuation of the policy of detente in Europe and the world over.

We consistently come in favour of full implementation of the principles and provisions of the CSCE Final Act and for effective disarmament steps. It is to the credit of socialist countries that the opinion of the states of our community enjoys such a high esteem in the international arena and turns the scale in favour of the processes of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The visit by Polish party-state delegation will give a new impulse to the all around consolidation of fraternity and uniformity of actions by our parties and nations, to the development of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

Gierek Ill, Visit Postponed

LD030722Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] PAP has reported that the visit of our party and state delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was scheduled to begin today, has been postponed because the leader of the delegation has become ill with influenza. A new date for the visit will be agreed upon by the two countries within the next few days.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND ACADEMIC INAUGURATION CEREMONY

LD030040Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Katowice is today the venue of the central inauguration of the academic year 1978-79. More than 50,000 students from academies in Silesia and the basin, and with them nearly 500,000 students from the whole country, are opening the 34th academic year in People's Poland. The Silesian medical academy, which this year celebrates its 30th anniversary of service to science and society, is the host of the event.

The young people and representatives from the world of science welcomed with a cordial ovation Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who arrived for the ceremony. The inauguration is attended by the Politburo members of the PZPR Central Committee, Zdzislaw Grudzien and Mieczyslaw Jagielski; the secretaries of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania and Andrzej Werblan. The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Marian Sliwinski, and representatives of the leadership from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology, also arrived for the ceremony.

Gierek Address

LD030250Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Address by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a ceremony in Katowice on 2 October to celebrate the inauguration of the 1978-1979 academic year--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrade rector, esteemed assembly, dear young people:

Today you begin academic year 1978-1979. On this festive day, allow me to convey the cordial greetings of the highest party and state authorities to the academic community of our whole country. I would also like to express the esteem and appreciation we feel for all Polish scientists and academicians. We greatly appreciate your contribution to the national effort. Your achievements in science and instruction, your educational toil, your ability to inculcate our young people with the lofty ideals of patriotism and socialism together with high moral and ethical standards--these are tremendously important for the increased strength of Poland and the increased prosperity of the Polish people. Only the combined effort of all academic teachers can meet the extensive and important tasks of the higher education system.

This effort must also be united with the partnership and cooperation of the students. We attach considerable importance to the social activities of the students marshalled within the ranks of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. Your student organization achieved significant successes in the areas of learning, culture and social work during the last academic year. We are particularly pleased with the continuously improved work and increasing participation of students and groups of students in the organs of academic self-government. Your sociopolitical activity, linked with solid studying, is a good school for civic living. Continue developing it, young friends. Let each student be an active participant in your union's activities. [applause]

Highly qualified cadres are essential everywhere--in towns and villages, factories and educational establishments, in the economy and throughout the national culture. Without them it is impossible to envision a modern state. Our educational establishments are better fulfilling their task of developing a Polish intelligentsia. The contribution of higher educational establishments to the development of national culture and science is increasing.

Ever since Professor Sylwester Kaliski, an outstanding scientist and ardent Polish patriot, began supervising the implementation of the party line and government policy in the work of our centers of education, we have achieved particularly fruitful efforts in improving the work of our educational establishments and in firmly linking their work to the needs of the country. I am convinced that the entire academic community will do its best to continue and to consolidate the positive trends in the work of our schools of higher education. [appluase]

Dear comrades, our party consistently implements a program in which the working man and his comprehensive vocational, ideological, moral, intellectual, cultural and physical development occupy the key position. An ever better satisfaction of material and spiritual needs, as well as the improvement of the standards of living of our nation, are the goals of all our undertakings. The full implementation of the principles of socialism in all domains of social life, the further development and modernization of the material basis of our society, and the enrichment and general extension of cultural values, demand greater efficiency in the work of our society as a whole.

Today, when we have a strong and modern base for production, the effectiveness of our work depends to a greater extent than before on the attitude of our people, their qualifications, and skill, and the combining of scientific achievements with the social values of socialism. We are seeing that the many sectors of our society--the workers, the farmers, the intelligentsia--are developing an increasingly improved understanding of their social duties and are gaining a deep sense of responsibility, a patriotic zeal and an eagerness for achieving progress in our lives and in the affairs of the country. These qualities must be generalized. We count on them for the implementation of our ambitious program for the social and economic development of Poland. To serve the country, to build its present and its future, we must, all together and each of us individually, fulfill our everyday duties even better. [applause]

Recently, the 12th plenum of the Central Committee examined the key problems concerning the development of science in our country, and has mapped out new prospects in this field. They have identified two fundamental conditions describing the role and place of science. These are the creation of new cognitive values, and the need for close bonds between science and the life and needs of the country.

We will support every effort to fulfill these conditions. According to our material possibilities, we will increase our resources for research and education. We have recently made a decision concerning the further improvement of living conditions for teachers and for increasing grants and aid for students. I would like to express our deep gratitude to the people of science for their creative contribution in the preparation of the decisions of the 12th plenum. I am convinced that the entire world of science will be working even more consistently on the implementation of this decision. [applause]

Dear comrades, the development and achievements of the Silesian medical academy, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary, offer convincing evidence of how personal concern and the material and organizational efforts of the rule of a people can bear fruit if supported by knowledge, enthusiasm, devotion and talent. Today, Silesia, the industrial heart of Poland, is in full bloom. Its achievements are expressed not only by modern industry but also by the dynamic development of science, culture and education. The beautiful, patriotic traditions of the miners are being interwoven more and more into a newly formed academic tradition. Silesia has become one of the most important centers of learning and higher education. The Silesian medical academy has made an important and valuable contribution in this regard.

I would like, dear comrades, to thank you cordially for all this. Thanks to your work in Peoples Poland, the number of doctors has increased many times, as has the number of dentists and pharmacists. The results of your research are enabling the more successful treatment of heart diseases, progressive illnesses and tumors. Your work and involvement have also made possible a very important decision concerning medical care for rural people. Thanks to your efforts, the entire working population of our country, together with their families, today enjoy medical care from the socialist health service. [applause]

The medical academies not only educate and prepare students in the art of medicine, but they also accumulate significant research and scientific potential in the medical sciences; and as specialized medical centers, they are linked with the community health service. By this and by their link with the community, their connection with life and practice [zycie i praktyka] is expressed. Thanks to this, our medical academies perform an important social role and are a model for many foreign systems of health care.

As far as health care is concerned, we have achieved significant successes. Two of the most important tasks at present lie in perfecting preventive medicine and in improving basic health care. Combating the diseases (produced by an industrial civilization is an extremely serious and only partly solved problem. We are not going to spare material resources and organizational efforts to combat these diseases. Our plans are adequately embodied in governmental and ministry-level programs. We expect the full commitment of every scientist and all medical cadres in the effort to combat these diseases. [applause]

Our medical services, thanks to their high professional and moral qualifications, have deservedly gained the respect and gratitude of our community and enjoy a high reputation. The mdeical academies train young cadres, who are then well prepared to perform their tasks. The extended system of post-graduate training insures that their skills and knowledge will continuously be brought up to date and perfected.

Health care in People's Poland means not only free and highly qualified medical aid for all who need it, but it also means a deeply humanitarian, caring and sympathetic attitude toward people, and in particular those who are suffering. This kind of attitude is highly typical of socialism. [applause]

We are enormously pleased to note the arrival of the 35 millionth citizen of our country this year. It is evident from demographical forecasts that the increase in the birth rate is of a permanent character. Thus, by the end of this century we expect the population of Poland to exceed 40 million. This proves that the policy of caring for the development of our country, for being concerned with matters of the family and the future of the young generation, which was initiated by our party, is achieving good results. [applause]

We expect the entire medical community and the medical sciences to support this party policy by continuing to improve their care for the health of the mother and the child, and by insuring the prosperity of the family, the health of the hard-working people who have grown old and the physical fitness of the young generation of Polish men and women, so that they may grow strong, clever and beautiful. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, dear young friends, in the course of the academic year inaugurated today, important anniversaries will be celebrated. These include the 60th anniversary of Poland's independence, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Poland, the 30th anniversary of the unification of the Polish workers movement, the formation of the Polish United Workers Party and the 35th anniversary of the formation of the People's Army.

These historic events, turning points in the history of the Polish people, make us realize how much ground we have covered, and just how much work and struggle by numerous generations of Poles they represent. We can be proud of the conditions in our fatherland today. Poland has entered the ranks of the developed nations of the world in all economic, social and cultural respects.

As of tomorrow, nearly half a million students will start learning in 90 schools of higher education. In People's Poland we have trained 1 million highly qualified experts. We have at our disposal a cadre of 75,000 professors, academic teachers and scientific research workers. That is indisputable proof that our people have achieved a colossal advancement in civilization. [applause]

We have developed an intellectual potential that allows us to look forward with optimism. We realize that the historic tasks put forward by the party at its 6th congress, to build a developed socialist community, will fall upon you my young friends. By taking the academic oath you have accepted a serious obligation toward your parents and teachers, and all working people whose toil makes it possible for you to gain knowledge. Let an awareness of this responsibility accompany you in your everyday learning; let this awareness serve as an indication of your conduct in the beautiful years of youth, when all roads leading towards knowledge, qualifications and high social position are open to you. [applause]

We are counting on you, on your knowledge, on the qualifications you gain by study and honest ambitious labor. We are counting on your youthful enthusiasm. Be sentitive to evil, to all signs of injustice, wastefulness, disrespect for our common wealth, disrespect for others. Be guided by a heartfelt passion in your drive to transform the world into a better and more just place.

We are counting on the creative restlessness of your minds and hearts, and also on your commonsense. Remember that you will be most needed where it is most difficult: Young doctors in small localities and rural health centers, young teachers in parish schools, young engineers in new enterprises that are often far away from traditional industrial centers, young economists, lawyers, sociologists in regional organs of administration where advanced knowledge and qualifications are indispensable.

You should propagate the socialist quality of life and work everywhere, across our entire country. Because you are the generation which will create Poland's reality in the year 2000, you should do it in such a way that your parents and your children will be proud of you. [applause]

Let every day you spend at the academy serve that task; let your work bring good marks; let the activity of the Socialist Union of Polish Students consolidate your perseverance and consistency.

I wish you, dear comrades, from the bottom of my heart, professors, masters, scientific workers, librarians and administrators and all students in Poland, particularly first year students--I wish you success, I wish you a successful academic year and success in your personal lives. [applause]

GIEREK ADDRESSES SESSION ON MINERS' HEALTH CARE IN KATOWICE

LD030920Y Warsaw PAP in English 0507 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--Today, senior officials of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Mining and members of the presidium of main boards of miners' and health service workers' unions met in Katowice at a joint session devoted to discussing further improvement in health care and protection over coal miners.

First Secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Gierek, and other members of the Political Bureau took part in the session during which the ministers of health and social welfare and of mining, Marian Sliwinski and Wlodzimierz Lejczak, presented the achievements scored so far in improving labour safety in mines, environmental protection, and humanization of miners' work.

Participants in the discussion stressed great effort undertaken by the PUWP and the state and great personal contribution of Edward Gierek to the comprehensive implementation of the social welfare programme in Poland.

Taking the floor during the meeting, Edward Gierek stressed the need for continuous improvement in the working conditions and health care of miners. Despite the fact that a lot has already been done, the particular character of mining requires constant raising of the quality of work, forms and methods of activity.

I think it will be necessary to take new measures aimed at the removal of hazards stemming from the emission of dusts and toxic compounds to the people of the Silesian coal mining region, said Edward Gierek.

We already have a well-staffed and efficient mining health service. You should consider, said Edward Gierek, whether it wouldn't be advisable to set up two institutes on the basis of the attainments and personnel of the present Sosnowiec Institute, namely: The mining institute of labour medicine to cater for the needs of the entire mining industry and the institute of labour medicine for the metallurgical and metal industries. Personally, I come out for such a solution.

Edward Gierek stressed that the PUWP and the state leadership will always give thorough consideration to the working and living conditions of health service workers.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

LD022138Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Zbigniew Wojterkowski, newly appointed government agent for the Vistula River Management Plan, who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. Jaroszewicz also received Zbigniew Januszek and Ryszard (?Bialas), the newly appointed general directors of the government agent's office. Also present was Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski, the chairman of the Council of Ministers committee for the Vistula management. The key problems connected with the comprehensive development plan for the Vistula and its resources as well as the most urgent tasks in this sphere, resulting from the decision of the 12th party Central Committee plenum and decisions of the Politburo and government Presidium, were discussed.

LEADERS ATTEND PARTY TRAINING INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

LD302204Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] More inauguration ceremonies at the voivodship level of the party training year were held today. The following members of the party Central Committee Politburo took part in the solemn meetings of leading lecturers: In Stolp, Jozef Kepa, the deputy premier; Wladyslaw Kruczek, the chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Radom; in Lubin, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, the secretary of the party Central Committee. During the inauguration ceremonies last year's achievements and experiences in training work were summed up. Outstanding lecturers and associates were awarded special diplomas and awards.

PAP VIEWS TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD021816Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--A Polish economic commentator has noted that only 10 countries account for as much as 67 percent of turnover in Poland's trade with the developing countries. The rest is scattered among the remaining 90-100 developing countries with which Poland maintains trade contacts. The ten countries are: India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil and Argentina. Already now it is necessary to increase the number of major trading partners in that group of countries, stated Polish interpress agency journalist Karol Rzemieniecki.

The need to expand trade contacts with other countries of the third world springs from Poland's growing demand for raw materials, particularly for oil, iron ore, and agricultural produce. It has been estimated that in the mid-80s Poland will import annually some 13-14 million tons of oil from other than CMEA countries irrespective of its growing imports from the Soviet Union which will remain the largest supplier of this raw material.

It means an expense of 1,500 million dollars every year additionally to what is spent on imports now. This in turn gives an indication of the growth of Polish exports which has to be attained to earn foreign exchange to pay for the imports of this and other raw materials.

Particularly attractive are prospects for the expansion of exports of building machines and services rendered in that sphere, devices for mining, power industries and agriculture, textile machines as well as services rendered in the sphere of geology, architecture, town planning and medicine.

The last few years witnessed a triple increase in Poland's trade turnover with countries of the third world which reached the level of 1,700 million dollars. The growth was particularly swift in the years 1971-1975 and then slackened.

The development of the mentioned branches of Polish exports is favoured by the increased pressure in some countries of the third world on the expansion of the infrastructure, agriculture and industries focused on their internal needs. We have much more to say as exporters of building and mining machines, power devices and rendering of construction services than we would have had as exporters of technologies for factories of the type built in the third by branches of capitalist industrial concerns manufacturing cars or electronic devices.

RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE COMMENTS ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD022246Y Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--The CEMA countries attach great importance to the application of science and technology in their economic development.

As RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, the newspaper of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, reports, some 90 scientific and technological prognoses have been already worked out within the CEMA while another 70 are being elaborated. The prognoses in question refer to such complex issues as basic guidelines of research into further improvement of construction materials as well as new blueprints based on natural and synthetic raw materials. Some 20 scientific and technological forecasts for the years 1990-2000 are being drafted at the moment.

As far as fuels, electric power and raw materials are concerned a forecast of demand for power has been drawn up for the years 1990-2000. In accord with the comprehensive programme of economic integration within the CMEA materials have been prepared concerning the basic long-range trends in the development of joint power systems of the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia. The work has just been completed on the prognosis of nuclear energy development until 1990, the basic guidelines having been laid down until 2000.

In the field of iron metallurgy, the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia made forecasts concerning 15 most topical issues. The prognosis of the development of raw material base and of the most important kinds of iron smelting have also been completed.

As far as the engineering industry is concerned, the elaborated prognoses and analyses concern mining equipment, equipment for the extraction of natural gas and oil, technological lines for the production of ammonia and ethylene, system of machines and equipment for the production of plastic, rolling equipment, metal machine tools, founding equipment and diesel engines.

In keeping with the recommendations drafted on the basis of the prognoses, the CMEA countries have concluded several specialization and cooperation agreements.

As for farming production, the prognoses have been prepared of the development of the production of some food products until 1985. Some proposals have been also submitted on further deepening of specialization in selected branches of agricultural production as well as those designed to step-up mutual supplies of agricultural produce. Forecasts on the advancement of mechanization of agriculture and forestry until 1985 have also been made.

NUCLEAR ENERGY SAFETY, AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD022142Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw between the Polish Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy and the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy of the Soviet Union. The agreement concerns the joint construction of the so-called water loop in the Maria nuclear reactor. The device is used for Polish-Soviet research into the safety problems associated with the exploitation and technological reliability of reactors of the WW-E-R type.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES U.S. BANK OFFICIAL

LD021738Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Gabriel Hauge, chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York bank. Prospects for the development of Polish-U.S. economic cooperation and some aspects of the current situation in international economic and monetary relations were discussed.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR

LD022326Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received in audience in Belweder Palace, Olaf Moltke-Hansen, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, who presented his credentials. After the ceremony, Ambassador Moltke-Hansen was received by the chairman of the Council of State at a private audience. In connection with the assumption of his mission to Poland, Ambassador Moltke-Hansen laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

KEPA RECEIVES VISITING ETHIOPIAN MINISTER

LD030652Y Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

["Polish-Ethiopian Cooperation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Jozef Kepa, today received the visiting Ethiopian Minister of Municipal Economy and Housing Tesfaye Maru. The two dealt with the problems of Polish-Ethiopian cooperation. Present was Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Administration, Municipal Economy and Environmental Protection, Czeslaw Kotela.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EARLY OCTOBER

LD291904Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep, PAP--The foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, Mangalyn Dugersuren, will come to Poland on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Polish Foreign Minister, Emil Wojtaszek. The visit is scheduled for the first half of October.

U.S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD301750Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep, PAP--A 21-member delegation of U.S. trade unionists stayed in Poland at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The delegation comprised representatives of trade union organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) as well as of autonomous labour organizations. Members of the delegation represented leaderships of the trade unions of longshoremen of the eastern coast, of transport workers, teachers, printers, metal workers, and communications workers.

Meetings and talks held by American unionists in this country are essential for the establishment of a dialogue between the trade union movement of Poland and the United States. Expansion of broader cooperation has been hampered so far not only by the remnants of the cold war but also by the negative attitude of the AFL-CIO leadership towards contacts with socialist countries. This is the reason why the first meeting of Polish and American unionists opens up the road for mutual understanding based on the principles of respect for differences in stances and views. During the meeting, both sides exchanged experience in the sphere of unionist work. The discussions which often were of a controversial character, proved that an open and frank exchange of views is needed if the still existing prejudices and lack of trust are to be overcome. Trade union problematique prevailed during the talks. The American guests were greatly impressed by socio-economic accomplishments of People's Poland and achievements of the working people such as, for instance, full employment, free medical care, universal access to education and culture, possibilities of mass recreation.

Polish and American unionists exchanged opinions on the current international situation with particular emphasis on East-West relations. The greatest desire of the people of both countries is live in peace and this depends on the strengthening of detente and peaceful coexistence. Essential for the realization of these goals is the development of cooperation between unionist organizations all over the world. It was stressed during the talks that an important forum for such cooperation was provided by the International Labour Organization. American unionists came out in favour of the U.S. participation in the work of that organization (last year the U.S. withdrew from ILO). The sides also discussed questions related to protectionism in international economic relations coming out in favour of development of mutual advantageous bilateral cooperation.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON POPE'S DEATH

AU021536Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To His Eminence Cardinal Jean Villot, the Vatican.

We were saddened to learn of the passing away of Pope John Paul I, and we express sincere condolences.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021046Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee chairman and PRC State Council premier, and Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, Peking.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf we extend comradely greetings and warm congraulations to you, the CCP Central Committee, the Permanent Committee of the National People's Congress and the PRC State Council, as well as to the Chinese people on the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

During the years that have passed since the proclamation of the PRC, the communists and working people have achieved great revolutionary changes in Chinese society and have recorded remarkable victories in all fields of socialist construction. The CCP, headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, is carrying out intensive activity to rapidly develop and modernize the national economy and to improve the people's material and cultural living standard. The role played by People's China in the international arena has grown in the struggle against the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, for the triumph of the cause of peace, freedom and the peoples' independence.

Our party and people highly value the relations of friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, which experience a continuously upward evolution. The recent summit meetings in Peking and Bucharest were a forceful expression of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. We are convinced that, in the spirit of the talks and agreements we have jointly agreed upon, Romanian-Chinese relations will be given a new and forceful impetus, they will continue to develop to an ever greater extent in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and the general cause of strengthening the forces of socialism in the world, peace and international cooperation.

In expressing the joy of the communists and of all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania at the achievements recorded by the fraternal Chinese people under CCP leadership, we wish you on this great red-letter day new and ever greater successes in implementing the 11th party congress decisions and on the path of progress and socialist China's all-round flourishing.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BUCHAREST CELEBRATIONS MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

Friendship Association Reception

AU291314Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Sep, AGERPRES--In marking the 29th proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association and the national centre for the promotion of friendship and collaboration with other peoples, organized a reception on September 28, in Bucharest.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Vasile Musat, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Mihail Florescu, minister of chemistry; Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, Dumitur Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, representative of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the national centre for the promotion of friendship and collaboration with other peoples, and of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, party and state activists, generals and high-ranking officers, men of culture and arts, journalists.

Li Ting-chuan, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of China, and members of his embassy were present.

Attending were also the members of the delegation of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China, led by Minister Chang Ching-fu, other Chinese guests visiting our country.

PRC Ensemble Gives Gala Show

AU301529Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep, AGERPRES--The Peking song and dance ensemble of the People's Republic of China, now touring Romania, as part of the cultural collaboration, gave a gala show at the Romanian Opera House of Bucharest on September 29, under the auspices of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education.

The show was attended by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, representatives of central institutions and public organizations, personalities of the Romanian cultural life, a large audience. Present were also Li Ting-chuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

The rich programme of the Peking ensemble also included well-known Romanian folk tunes. The show, a remarkable artistic event, enjoyed much success. The varied and rich programme presented, the high standing performance of the Chinese artists were rewarded by long applause.

Continuing their tour, the Chinese artists will give shows in Slobozia, Tirgu Mures, Cluj-Napoca, Baia Mare, Satu Mare and Sibiu.

UN SPEECH BY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI REPORTED

AU290938Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 29 Sep 78 AU

["Romanian Foreign Minister's Address to the UN General Assembly"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest 29 Sep, AGERPRES--The present session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization includes in its working agenda items of great importance for the international life. It is called upon to open new prospects to strengthening peace, collaboration and security in the world, to solving the big problems facing mankind today by all states, on an equal footing, Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, said in the address he made during the debates in plenum of the UN General Assembly.

After having congratulated the president of the 33d session of the General Assembly, a representative of Colombia, friendly country with which Romania has close relations of cooperation, the head of the Romanian delegation to the session referred to the foreign policy of his country which gives prime of place to the questions of international peace, security and collaboration, of establishing new, democratic interstate relations, of enhancing the UN role. Romania steadfastly grounds its foreign relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, non-recourse to threat or use of force, each people's right to develop independently according to its will and aspirations. We consider that only on the basis of these principles can new relations of peaceful and equal collaboration among states be established, confidence and stability in international life, peace and progress in the world ensured. That is why the United Nations, all states must act most responsibly for worldwide acknowledgement and full observance of these principles.

Referring next to the tendencies and negative phenomena manifesting at present in international life, the speaker specified that they represent a serious danger to people's independence and sovereignty, bring about and feed states of tension and conflict, worsen the state of uncertainty and instability in interstate relations, endanger the peace and security of the whole of mankind, confirming thus that international detente which has got shape in recent years is very fragile, still at its beginning. That is why Romania considers that now everything must be done for lessening tension in international life, that action must be taken by all states, by the United Nations for politically solving any litigious questions, renouncing completely the policy of strength, the interference, under any form, in the internal affairs of states, for steadfastly promoting a policy of detente, peace, collaboration and security in the world.

Next, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei set forth Romania's stand on some current international issues:

--General disarmament:

Stressing that this is one of mankind's cardinal problems he said: Romania has actively participated in this year's special session devoted to disarmament and assess in the positive its results. It considers that now essential are most responsible actions for translating into life the recommendations and measures enshrined in the final document that was adopted. Reasserting the proposals included in the document Romania tabled at the special session, we consider it necessary that the new UN bodies for debates and negotiations--the disarmament commission and committee--examine most carefully the opinions, suggestions and proposals of different states, important potential of ideas and measures whose application would break the deadlock reached in disarmament.

It is required that the activity of these bodies be firmly orientated towards negotiating and covenanting comprehensive accords which should establish specific measures conducive to cutting down expenditures for arming, to halting the production of new weapons, both conventional and nuclear, created for passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament primarily, under proper international control. The supreme interests of the peoples demand firm disarmament measures and commitments not to use nuclear weapons, force in general, against nonnuclear countries. Considering it as one of the major obligations of the United Nations, of all states, Romania is firmly resolved to make further efforts for implementing general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for reducing military budgets, armaments and troops, for allotting part of the means spent now for arming to the economic and social development of each nation, for a faster progress of the developing countries.

--Eradicating of underdevelopment:

The very peace and security in the world depend on the solving of this issue, on the building of a new international economic order which should secure the establishment of relations of equitable collaboration among all states, stimulate the faster development of the countries lagging behind, the economic, technology and social progress of the whole mankind.

The Romanian Government considers that the future special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980 devoted to the new international economic order will have to adopt a clear strategy of development, elaborated with the participation of all states including principles, orientations and ways to eradicating underdevelopment, doing away with the lags in some countries, establishing new-type international relations, based on full equality and equity. We consider that the modalities of preparing and holding it should be established and the documents to be submitted for debate elaborated starting this very session.

In the perspective of the special session it becomes necessary for the developing countries--which played and will play a very important role in the efforts for engineering a new international economic order--to consolidate their unity of action, collaborate more closely along this line and agree on the elaboration of a clear conception and of a programme of concrete measures.

The Romanian minister further stressed the particular importance Romania attaches to the measures allowing for a more equitable ratio between the prices of industrial products and those of raw materials and for the unhampered access of the economically lagging countries to modern science, technique and technology, for speeding up their progress.

Romania, as initiator and host of the preparatory European regional conference, will make its entire contribution to the adoption of such measures at the UN conference on science and technology for development to take place in 1979.

--European security:

Romania attaches special importance to the building of security and the development of collaboration in Europe, stimulating the translation into life of the pledges taken through the Final Act of Helsinki. Taking into account the fact that the Belgrade meeting ended with unsatisfactory results, it is imperative to intensify the activity of all the states participant in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to the end of developing economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other relations, of improving the political climate on the continent.

Bearing in mind that the most powerful military forces in the world are now concentrated in Europe, nuclear armament included, concrete and efficacious measures are imperative for reducing armaments and military effectives, for military disengagement and disarmament without which peace cannot be ensured and security achieved in Europe and throughout the world. In this spirit we consider that all attention must be paid to the thorough preparation of the future meeting in Madrid in 1980 which should be up to peoples' expectations, lead to the adoption of measures guaranteeing the dynamization of detente, security and collaboration in Europe.

In the process of achieving security and developing collaboration, Romania attaches special importance to the transformation of the Balkans, just as of other regions of the continent, into a zone of peace, understanding and good neighbourliness free of nuclear weapons.

--For the political settlement of dispute issues:

Romania consistently speaks up for the political, negotiated settlement of all international disputes, being convinced that this is the only way to avoid the aggravation and extension of conflicts, find solutions acceptable for the United Nations, for all states to act firmly for eliminating force from international relations, for peacefully solving all differences among states.

--Middle East:

Located in the neighbourhood of the Middle East, Romania is directly interested in the achievement of a just and lasting peace in that part of the world. In this spirit, Romania has consistently declared for a political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict which should secure Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the solving of the Palestinian people's issue, the recognition of its right to self-determination, the right to set up an independent Palestinian state included, the observance of the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area. Negotiations must take place at present with the full support and active participation of the UN, attended by Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Lebanon, the Palestine Liberation Organization --the legal and acknowledged representative of the Palestinian people--Israel and the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference--USSR and USA--alongside other states willing to contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region, for making steps toward the effective and judicious settlement of all the problems in the Middle East, toward a global solution.

--Unification of Korea:

Romania supports, just as until now, the constructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for attaining the lofty national ideal of the Korean People--the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, without any outside immixture.

--The situation in Africa:

In keeping with its constant stand, Romania has declared for the African people to be let solve [as received] their problems by themselves by means of negotiations without any outside intervention, and emphasized the particular importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African states--essential prerequisite for safeguarding and consolidating their national sovereignty and independence.

--Definitive liquidation of colonial vestiges:

Romania gives its entire support to the national liberation movements, to the struggle of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia for winning full national independence as soon as possible. Romania supports and is fully solid with the people in South Africa in its fight for abolishing the policy of apartheid and any racial discrimination.

We consider that the UN, all the states member of the United Nations, must do everything to put an end to any manifestation of colonialism, to any policy of oppression of one people by another, to fully abolish the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies throughout the world.

--Free and plenary assertion of human personality:

Considering it as a major question of contemporaneity, the speaker went on: Romania has taken active part in the efforts made within the UN for promoting human rights and freedoms, for elaborating international documents meant to secure the effective exercise of the fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Romania secures full political, economic and social equality to all its citizens, equitable economic and social relations, striving to create propitious conditions so that each citizen, irrespective of nationalty, should live a dignified life. Equality, free access to work, education, culture and science have been ensured, as well as participation without political, national, racial or sex discriminations in governing society.

In Romania's conception, genuine democracy and humanism are incompatible with the maintenance of serious economic, social and political inequalities, of national, class or racial discriminations between people.

We are convinced that man can be actually free only when social and national exploitation and oppression are abolished, when conditions for the plenary assertion of human personality are created. It is precisely on these fundamental rights, which reflect genuine human freedom, that the attention of world community, of states must be concentrated and not on peripheral elements or formal aspects which do nothing but divert attention from the serious social anomalies basically affecting man in some countries. Deeply attached to the international pledge and starting from the philosophic concept of revolutionary humanism on which it builds its new social relations, Socialist Romania acts for de facto meeting the fundamental demands of man's existence, for continually developing democracy in social life and for broadly democratizing international relations, for full sovereign equality of all states.

--Enhanced role of the UN:

Romania attaches particular importance to enhancing the role of the UN, of other international bodies in solving the complex issues of contemporaneity. We consider it necessary to intensify the efforts for the finalization of the proceedings of the special committee for the UN Charter and enhancement of the role of the organization, for the identification of new ways and practical measures with a view to making the United Nations Organization be up to the responsibilities incumbent on it in safeguarding international peace and security, in developing collaboration among all states.

In this context, we consider it recommendable for the General Assembly to start already now the examination of those proposals of actions susceptible to have the consensus of the member states.

We are of the opinion that the UN can make a valuable contribution to the peaceful settlement of the international question. That is why we reaffirm on this occasion too Romania's proposal for the conclusion of a general treaty by which all states should pledge to solve any difference among them by peaceful means exclusively. We are ready to collaborate in this respect with the delegations of the other states.

We think that the setting up of an organism of good offices and conciliation under the General Assembly could make remarkable contribution to preventing the states of tension, to supporting the states concerned with finding solutions in the spirit of good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence. Romania also declares and acts for the active participation of all states, of the small and medium-sized ones in the first place, on an equal footing in solving the international questions in the interest of each nation and of the progress of mankind in general.

Romania participates in this session of the General Assembly with the conviction that, under the present international circumstances, the United Nations Organization must commit itself more directly to the just and durable settlement of the major international issues, especially to preventing and eliminating the crises and conflicts among states, to initiating efficient actions which should contribute to understanding and peaceful collaboration among all states.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI CONFERS WITH VANCE 2 OCT

AU0221l0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] New York, 2 Oct, AGERPRES--Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, met on October 2 Cyrus Vance, secretary of the State Department of the United States.

The Romanian foreign minister conveyed greetings and best wishes of good health to President Jimmy Carter from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The secretary of state requested the Romanian foreign minister to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes and warm greetings of friendship from President Jimmy Carter, together with his wish to see the relations between the two countries continually develop.

The two foreign ministers discussed questions related to the further development of the Romanian-U.S. relations of collaboration and cooperation, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the April 1978 visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the United States.

Views were also exchanged on international questions of joint interest.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU MEETS U.S. BANKERS IN WASHINGTON

AU022112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct, AGERPRES--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, met John Moore, president of the Export-Import Bank of the U.S., with whom he discussed aspects of the Romanian-American economic and financial relations. Likewise, Paul Niculescu had a meeting with David Rockefeller, president of the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank. and Gabriel Hauge, president of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co, with whom he discussed questions related to the development of the relations between the Romanian banks and the respective banks, as also questions of the international monetary-financial relations.

CONFERENCE DELEGATE SCORES RHODESIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN POLICIES

AU011916Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 1 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Delhi, 1 Oct, AGERPRES--Speaking during the international conference on solidarity with the fight of the peoples in southern Africa, the Romanian representative pointed to the full solidarity of the Romanian peoples with the just fight of the peoples in southern Africa, with the national liberation movements of that region for the assertion of the will of the peoples in southern Africa to put an end to the old policies of domination, oppression and exploitation, for securing conditions of free and independent development, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations. We also condemned the reactionary racist forces of South Africa and Rhodesia that intensified the measures for oppressing the majority colour population, generating serious perils to the peace and security of the whole mankind.

DELEGATE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT MATTERS AT UNESCO SESSION

AU301933Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 30 Sep, AGERPRES--During the session of the UNESCO executive board which debates the report of the organization's director general on the results of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the tasks incumbent on the UNESCO in this respect, Romania's representative, Ambassador Valentin Lipatti, said that the UNESCO must use all possibilities in order to make a sustained and efficient contribution to achieving disarmament.

Of great interest would be the convening, under the UNESCO aegis, of a world congress on education for disarmament, as well as studies of the relationship between disarmament and economic, social and cultural development of all peoples, the systematic use of the organization's publications for informing public opinion of the dangers of the arms face and of the objectives of disarmament, the speaker said.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

AU021551Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory cable to Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the Hungarian People's Army Day.

OPREA CONFERS WITH CANADIAN ENERGY OFFICIALS

AU022111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Oct, AGERPRES--In the afternoon of October 2 Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received Alastair Gillespie, minister of energy, mines and resources of Canada, and Ross Campbell, chairman of the administrative board of the Atomic Energy Agency of Canada. They approached on the occasion aspects of developing the Romanian-Canadian economic exchanges, inclusive of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Likewise, the possibilities were analyzed of intensifying the bilateral collaboration and the collaboration on third markets and in other compartments of joint interests.

TELEGRAM OF CONDOLENCES SENT ON POPE'S DEATH

AU021535Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Cardinal Jean Villot, the Vatican's secretary of state:

"On the occasion of the sudden death of his holiness Pope John Paul I, I send you, Your Excellency, expressions of my deep condolences. The premature death has cut short the noble mission of his holiness for peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples and states."

SWAPO ADMITTED TO FULL NONALINED MEMBERSHIP

LD030106Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 2 Oct, TANJUG--At a special meeting at UN headquarters today foreign ministers of all the non-aligned countries admitted the movement for the liberation of Namibia (SWAMPO) to full membership. Up to now SWAPO had the status of observer in the non-aligned movement.

The ministerial meeting also adopted the decision to continue actively preparations for the action towards convening a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue, in closest co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

This meeting resulted in complete working agreement on turning the decisions of the ministerial conference held in Belgrade two months ago into concrete initiatives at the current 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today addressed the special ministerial meeting and submitted a proposal on the Middle East which was approved by acclamation.

Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec was among the first to emphasize that "the time has come" to admit SWAPO to full membership at the critical moment of the struggle for the liberation of African South. Sudan, as the president of the organization of African Unity, submitted that proposal officially too. Soon afterwards the ministers admitted SWAPO by show of hands to full membership.

Leader of the movement for the liberation of Namibia Sam Nujoma addressed the ministers in a speech in which he thanked them very warmly for support. He described the movement of non-alignment as "conscience of a majority of mankind".

Non-aligned countries' action in relation to the Palestinian question--and, more widely, the Middle East crisis--was in the focus of today's consultation. The ministers instructed the coordinating body to continue preparations--above all, together with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)--for a decision to be taken at the UN on a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question. The aim of the session would be to exert pressure for the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec proposed that the decision be supplemented by the [words indistinct] the situation in the Middle East and clearly state what a settlement in the Middle East should achieve.

The proposal of the Yugoslav foreign secretary was adopted, and the statement that the Middle East crisis, the core of which is the Palestine question, remains one of the most dangerous focuses of a possible world conflict has been included in the final document of the ministerial meeting.

The ministers of foreign affairs confirmed that the just peace in the Middle East region can be established only within the framework of such solution, as will be based on the total withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestine and Arab territories, on the basis of the establishment of the national, legal and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the possibility for this people to excercise these rights. These rights include the right to the return, self-determination and the creation of the national and independent state of Palestine and the right to an independent and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization--the only representative of the Palestinian people--in all conferences and all international activities concerning the Palestinian problem.

Member of the PLO Executive Committee Dr Ahmad Sidqi Dayani thanked Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec for his initiative today, of which he said to be active transfer of agreement on the strategy of the non-aligned movement to the terrain of a concrete action in the United Nations.

Jordan's representative also thanked the representative of friendly Yugoslavia for his proposal on the Middle East.

MINIC SHOWS 'CONCERN' AT 'PROBLEMS' OF UNDERDEVELOPED

LD022100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Portoroz, 2 Oct, TANJUG--President of the Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations Milos Minic assessed today the current international political situation as "giving much rise for concern".

The big powers' confrontation is sharpening, and pressures on the non-aligned and other developing countries are becoming evident. Not only that the basic problems of the underdeveloped are not being solved, but the gap between the developed and underdeveloped is being constantly expanded. All this makes it more difficult to arrive at lasting and comprehensive solutions to international tensions in the effort for peace and cooperation among countries, noted Minic.

Speaking at a seminar in Portoroz, Minic pointed to Yugoslavia's strengthened international position and role and its activity in the non-aligned movement which contributes to better understanding among non-aligned countries and the strengthening of the movement. Minic recalled that Yugoslavia's activity found expression especially at the conference on European security and cooperation and the recent non-aligned foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade. At these meetings, Yugoslavia came out in favour of developing a new international economic order and defending the principles of non-alignement as the only alternative to the world's division into blocs.

The differences which emerged between some non-aligned countries at the ministerial conference persists and intensive dialogues are forthcoming to surmount them, Minic said.

Speaking of the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng, Minic described it as a new moment in and major encouragement to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations between the two countries and parties on the basis of friendship, equality and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Yugoslavia's interest is in developing friendly relations with all countries, without this being to the detriment of its relations with third countries, stated Minic.

RADIO REPORTS 'THAW' IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU302136Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Regarding the United Nations and this year's session of the General Assembly, it has been noticed at UN headquarters that a thaw has occurred in relations between Washington and Moscow in the past few days. This is evident from indications that a SALT agreement may be concluded, but there are also other signs. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses it:

At the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, signs of a thaw between the two superpowers have appears, first in Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's speech, and afterwards in the U.S. reaction. Most significant in this context is the indication that the policy of reciprocal conditions in solving global, or basic, world problems may be abandoned and a policy of examining and agreeing upon each question separately may be adopted.

This is certainly an innovation in relations between Moscow and Washington, which provices a basis for believing that the Soviet Union and the United States are abandoning their present positions. Without aggravating their disagreements on certain problems, the two superpowers want to return to dialog on those questions where interests are complimentary, a dialog which--at least as far as the highest level is concerned--has not existed for 4 years now, since the meeting between Brezhnev and former U.S. President Ford.

This does not mean that the Americans will refrain from serious reproaches because of the Soviet policy of establishing African strongholds, nor does it mean that the Soviet side has reconciled itself with the U.S. insistence on human rights, which it calls interference in the Warsaw Pact countries' internal affairs.

It is known how the Soviets and the Americans view the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel. But this problem is not aggravated, either. It is noticeable, however, that the Soviet Union has again not found it necessary to dwell on such an important world problem as the development of those countries which lag behind, especially on the obligations of the developed part of the world in solving this acute problem.

The Soviet Union continues to adhere to the thesis that the socialist countries are not called upon to economically help former colonies stand on their own feet. The majority of UN members, the developing countries, do not accept such a policy. It is quite certain that the American side will also not change its basic position on the question of development of countries that need help.

In other words, the Soviet Union and the United States, in fact, place their own interests first and foremost, although they search for a way to draw closer together, though on somewhat different foundations. It remains for the developing countries to continue their struggle for economic quality, conducting, at the same time, a policy of utilizing their own resources and strengthening their mutual cooperation for development.

The U.S.-Soviet negotiations on SALT II continue in Washington. It may be assumed that progress in this field would introduce a new stage of relations between Moscow and Washington. A successful conclusion of the SALT negotiations would strengthen the continuity of Brezhnev's so-called peace policy, which has recently been frozen because of Washington's attitude. U.S. President Carter, whose positions after Camp David are much strengthened, would gain even more in prestige. Thus, Gromyko and Vance may, in fact, decide both on foundations for a SALT II agreement and, indirectly, on the first Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

BORBA COMMENTS ON ANTI-SFRY TERRORIST ACTS IN U.S.

LD292250Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on SFRY-U.S. Ties]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep, TANJUG--The Yugoslav daily BORBA underlines the need for the authorities in the United States to invest more efforts in preventing anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity there.

Commenting on the latest crime by members of the fascist-terrorist organizations in the United States, the murder of Ante Cikoja, a U.S. citizen of Yugoslav origin, the paper recalls a series of their previous crimes, noting that each directly affects Yugoslav-United States friendly relations. Disregard for the activity of anti-Yugoslav, fascist-terrorist emigrants, and hesitation in hunting down terrorists and bringing them to justice, both of which, as a matter of course, only encourage further criminal activity, can in no way serve the interests of good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, says BORBA.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS TO 12 MILES PROPOSED

AU022158Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Foreign Political Committee of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Assembly has endorsed the proposal for a law on coastal sea, outer sea zone and the epicontinental zone of Yugoslavia which extends Yugoslavia's territorial waters to the limit of 12 miles. The committee also discussed a number of other questions.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES FACTORY PREPARING FOR TITO VISIT

LD021424Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kragujevac--The Crvena Zastava [Red Banner] works in Kragujevac celebrated its 125th anniversary today. To mark the jubilee, and today's visit to the works by President Tito, a decision was passed at a joint festive session of the workers council and the celebration committee to proclaim 2 October the day of the works. Present at this gathering were Mika Spiljak, Lazar Kolisevski, Dusan Ckrebic, Ilijas Kurtesi, and other representatives of the federation, republic, Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and of the Sumadija-Pomoravlje region.

The working class of the Crvena Zastava works has been a torchbearer and supporter of the progressive workers movement, and a fighter for the country's economic and social development. It is therefore with pride and with a feeling of sincere satisfaction at the path covered and the results achieved that we today mark the 125th anniversary of the founding and development of this collective, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, president of the committee for celebration of the works' 125th anniversary, stressed at the session.

Accepting the patronage of this important jubilee, President Tito justifiably gave exceptional credit to the Crvena Zastava working class, for it demonstrates the strength of the Titoite cause--our economic and self-management system. This cause is all the dearer, Ljubicic stressed, in that it derives from a metalworker who grew from the working class and who, through a lifetime of revolutionary struggle, saw in the people and the working class the basic motive force which would open new and brighter paths to progress and the future.

Therefore the working class of the works, which a century ago unfurled the red banner of self-management, was best able to understand Comrade Tito's call at all times, to reply to it and to join ranks with him without hesitation.

Nikola Ljubicic said that progressive ideas never lost their hold here, even during times of greatest difficulty, when the working class had just begun its historic struggle, nor in the period of great wars and destruction at the outset of the century. The revolutionary tradition here has lived on without interruption. And when Comrade Tito assumed the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1937, the blazing Titoite movement here could be neither restrained nor halted.

"During the war, 3,600 workers from the factory fell in the great and glorious battles of our national liberation struggle on the Neretva, Sutjeska, and in Serbia itself, alongside the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia; 12 people's heroes emerged from the ranks of the workers of this collective in the national liberation war...."

One hundred years after the casting of the first cannon, the workers at the works produced their first vehicle, and right up to the present have acquired valuable production experience.

Large-scale serial production of automobiles radically altered the technology of production and organization, not only here but in other branches of industry, stressed Ljubicic.

In addition to development of the automobile industry, the works have maintained continuity in special-purpose production for the needs of our armed forces, said Ljubicic. Over the last 20 years, production of new missile and artillery weapons has been mastered, having a considerable influence on creation of our modern military industry, to which President Tito has always devoted, and continues to devote, exceptional attention.

Speaking of the self-managing organization of the works, Nikola Ljubicic stressed that Crvena Zastava is among the pioneers of workers' self-management, and that application of the constitution and the law on associated labor in this collective represents a further important step in realizing the leading role of the working class.

The Crvena Zastava works was not only a support to our country in the past; it will have an even greater role in future, for it has broadly expanded its potential and is of great significance for our economic and social development, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, said in conclusion, greeting workers at the factory on their grand jubilee and wishing them new successes.

TITO VISITS SMEDEREVSKA PALANKA, KRAGUJEVAC

Addresses Collective

LD021554Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Smederevska Palanka--Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, arrived in Smederevska Palanka today, en route for Kragujevac, where, as patron of the celebrations marking the 125th anniversary of the Crvene Zastava plant, he will pay a visit to the city and collective, the cradle of the working class in Serbia.

President Tito, accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, arrived at the Gosa factory at exactly 0925. After Gosa workers Jovanka Petkovic and Ljubisa Milosevic had presented flowers, Comrade Tito greeted officials who were waiting for him in front of the workshops. These were: Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Dragisa Ilic, Moma Markovic, Ivan Stambolic, Branko Mirkovic, Petar Jovanovic, Petar Gracanin, Viobran Stanojevic and Slavoljub Djokic.

In good humor, Comrade Tito then paused for a 30-minute conversation with his hosts. After he had received a detailed report on the work and successes of this collective, which today employs about 5,300 workers and has basic organizations outside Smederevska Palanka in Kosovo and other parts of the country, as well as abroad, and whose individual workers have earned up to 20,000 dinars per month in production work, Comrade Tito asked about the work of sociopolitical organizations in the municipality and the factory and about the living and working conditions of Gosa workers. During the conversation, Comrade Tito, recalling the days when he lived and worked in Smederevska Palanka, said, among other things:

"I am always glad to return to a place where I once worked. Smederevska Palanka remains particularly deep in my memory. You know what the situation was like then. The working class was struggling for its existence, for better conditions for life and work, but the going was very tough. There was opposition, the gendarmes caught workers who were active and arrested them. I was one of them, too."

Comrade Tito then briefly mentioned the years of struggle before the war and the years of the national liberation war; speaking of this, he posed the question as to what would have become of Yugoslavia had the communist party not led our peoples into the liberation war and revolution in 1941. Comrade Tito's answer to this question was the simple truth that the working class would today have continued to be under capitalist pressure, that there would be no socialism in Yugoslavia and that our peoples would not have been masters of their country.

"We shall never forget," Comrade Tito continued, "that in preserving what we have we must always be ready to defend the heritage of the struggle and the cause of our working class, and I believe that today the working class of Yugoslavia would not easily allow self-management to be taken from it nor allow itself to be exploited again."

Continuing his exposition, Comrade Tito stressed that there exists great interest in the world in our self-managing system, and that many people are studying it and that all believe that self-management represents the future everywhere, not merely in Yugoslavia. Comrade Tito then spoke briefly about topical questions regarding the country's socioeconomic development and about the present situation in the world; in this connection, he recalled a former thought of his which still remains topical; that one must work as if there is to be peace for a hundred years, but that one must arm, prepare for defense, as if there will be war tomorrow.

"We must have the necessary arms," Comrade Tito said. "I must say that I am very satisfied that since the end of the war there have never been any reproaches from the people here in Yugoslavia about spending so much on arms. Our people know that it is necessary to have our own strong army and territorial defense. It is for this very reason that Yugoslavia has such great prestige in the world."

At the end of his speech, Comrade Tito expressed satisfaction at the success which the working collective at Gosa has achieved in its work, and he wished further successes to the working people of Gosa and the entire municipality of Smederevska Palanka.

Arrives in Kragujevac

AU021142Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived at about 1030 GMT in Kragujevac, where he was cordially greeted by some 200,000 citizens, youth and Pioneers of Kragujevac and surrounding places. President Tito, who is accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Assembly of Serbia, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, was welcomed and greeted in the building of the communal Assembly, and Ljubisa Damjanovic, secretary of the LC communal committee. Pioneers Ivana Radulovic and Dejan Andric presented flowers to President Tito, while at the same moment in Avnoj Square hundreds of boys and girls dressed in sports attire formed the words "Tito" and "self-management" with their bodies.

Petar Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, Ivan Stambolic and Petar Gracanin arrived in Kragujevac with President Tito. In the hall of the communal Assembly building, Comrade Tito was greeted by Nikola Ljubicic, Dusan Ckrebic, Lazar Kolisevski, Mika Spiljak, Pavle Savic, Slavko Zecevic and other representatives of the federation, the republic, the Yugoslav People's Army, the host town and Sumadija and the Morava River region.

In the presence of the guests and hosts, Borivoje Petrovic, president of the Kragujevac Assembly, presented President Tito a citation which the working people of Kragujevac awarded him on the occasion of the centenary of the Red Banner, the first workers demonstrations in Serbia held in this town. Comrade Tito was also presented with reprinted copies of the papers JAVNOST and GLAS JAVNOSTI, organs of the Kragujevac workers of 1873 and 1874, and a book of collected documents from a trial of participants of the Red Banner demonstrations. Ljubisa Damjanovic, secretary of the LC communal committee presented President Tito a statue of the monument to the first youth relay race which stands in the center of Kragujevac, from where 33 years ago the relay race bringing birthday greetings to Comrade Tito left for the first time from freedom-loving Kragujevac.

Addresses Communal Assembly

AU021457Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Statement by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at the Kragujevac communal assembly on 2 October--recorded]

[Text] Allow me to once again thank all of you and the people of this region for preparing such a magnificant reception for those of us who have come here. I am really deeply impressed.

And what does this mean? This means that we are on a good road in creating our future, that the people have confidence in us, that until now we have kept our word and have fulfilled our promises. And it should be so in future as well. For this reason I think that unity and brotherhood must be guarded, for here in Kragujevac, too, there are people from all parts of our country, people who work here and so forth who contribute toward strengthening our socialist community, something which is a guarantee of our future.

Of course, Yugoslavia is no longer what it once was: Small, underdeveloped and divided by national quarrels and so forth. That situation was not the people's fault, but the fault of the leaders of bourgeois Yugoslavia at that time.

I am surprised, and pleasantly surprised at that, to see how much Kragujevac has (?really) accomplished in construction in the short period since I was last here; and generally, this is a factory that already produces over 200,000 automobiles annually. This means that the workers class itself is creating its own better future, that it is aware of its role and of its contribution to the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. Guard this unity, for it has opened all doors in the world to us and won great prestige for us in all countries of the world. Briefly, the workers class is creating a great future of its own, its own history. At the same time, what this workers class is doing today extends beyond the borders of our country.

Many say today that Yugoslavia enjoys prestige reaching far beyond its own borders. Precisely as a result of what we have done up to now and of how we worked, both during the war and since, this prestige has gradually increased and has become increasingly greater and stronger. Today Yugoslavia is not unknown in the world. The whole world is acquainted with it. Today there is no statesman in the world who would not want to visit Yugoslavia or want us to visit his country and so forth, because they want to learn from us, too. Even though we are small, we are great in terms of what we have achieved.

We now have good relations with all big countries. We have now finally established relations with China. They did not come here to scheme or I don't know what, though attempts have been made in some places to present it this way, but rather to see how it is in our country, how we have succeeded in progressing in our internal construction, in agriculture, in the country's industrialization, in self-management. These are the elements in which they are very interested and they study this internal development of ours, along what road it has moved and so forth.

This is not the case only with China. Believe me, there is hardly a country in the world where they would not be interested in this--how shall I put it--economic and political development of ours and in the formation of such a united and strong creation as Yugoslavia is today from so many nationalities. This has been achieved, among other things, as a result of our behavior at the time when it was necessary to defend our independence, when we fought for independence and made enormous sacrifices. This is also a result of the fact that after the war we did everything to emerge as quickly as possible from the backwardness and listlessness which had once been and from the destruction which the war had caused and so forth.

I think we can be certain that we shall overcome all difficulties that are still ahead of us and those which we still have. It would be impossible for such a people as ours--when one looks in the streets, I am convinced and certain that you have not brought them here through some kind of discipline, but that the people have come on their own to express their approval of our policy, regardless of the fact that at times everything is not as it really should be. [sentence as heard] But today, there are no people in Yugoslavia who do not know this, they know that this is all the work of communists, of workers, of the working people headed by communists and so forth.

I would like this enterprise which you have here [Tito fails to finish sentence] You have several enterprises and the main one is that which now celebrates its 125th anniversary. This is the factory where many of our people grew into revolutionaries; the factory which greatly contributed to insuring that such a large number of fighters in our liberation war were from Sumadija and especially from Kragujevac, which made such enormous sacrifices that it must be called Kragujevac, the city of martyrs. There are few cities in which so many children, youths, students and adults were mowed down by machineguns.

I wish Kragujevac people much success in their future work. Thank you, comrades. [applause]

Visits Crvena Zastava Plant

LD022056Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--About 30,000 workers of this, the oldest industrial collective in Serbia, enthusiastically welcomed their dearest guest, the president of the republic and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, who is also the patron of the celebration of the Crvena Zastava plant's 125th anniversary.

After passing by the museum, President Tito was warmly greeted all along the way, and together with Dr Milenko Bojanic, the factory's general director, he passed several of Crvena Zastava's work and basic organizations--the factory of trade vehicles and the Energetika, Kovacnica, Alatnica basic organizations of associated labor and others--he then visited the new car factory, and passed through the assembly hall, in which a car comes off the belt every minute. Moreover, the assembly is the largest basic organization of associated labor in the country, the majority of people employed there being young. A red Zastava 101, the 1.5 millionth car produced by Crvena Zastava, was on exhibition in front of the assembly hall.

In front of the Zastava Razvoj basic organization, Gordana Andelkovic, a plant technician, welcomed President Tito with a bouquet of flowers, and this dearest guest was presented with a jubilee badge of the plant by Miodrag Lazovic, skilled worker and the best competitor in the "young worker-self-manager" action.

President Tito and the other high-ranking guests who are visiting Crvena Zastava for its jubilee then met with a group of workers of Crvena Zastava sections from all over Yugoslavia. Dr Milenko Bojanic, general director, informed him about the development, results and problems of the Crvena Zastava plant on this occasion.

After his report, Bojanic announced that he had one more pleasant duty to perform, to hand to President Tito, on behalf of the collective, the keys of the first Zastava 102 custom-made car. The Crvena Zastava general director wished President Tito long and pleasant driving in this car.

Dragomir Arsenijevic, secretary of the plant's LC conference, informed President Tito and the other guests of the communists' activities in the sociopolitical organizations and self-management organs.

There are 6,820 members in 128 LC basic organizations, counting only the part of the plant which is in Kragujevac. With membership increases, the class and social structure has improved significantly, so that 62 percent of the LC membership are direct production workers. One in four of Crvena Zastava employees are LC members, while at the time of the 10th LCY Congress there were only 3,117 members, and only 48 percent of them were production workers.

Radivoje Grbovic, a highly skilled worker and member of the plant's first workers' council in 1950, who was visibly moved on this, his last day at work before retiring, then presented President Tito with a gold jubilee badge of the plant and the "Second of February" charter with a plaque.

Discusses Industrial Problems

AU022051Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 78 AU

[Statements by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito in discussion with Milenko Bojanic, general director of the Kragujevac Crvena Zastava factory; Dragomir Arsenijevic, secretary of the LC conference of the Crvena Zastava factory, and other officials and workers of the Crvena Zastava factory in Kragujevac on 2 October--recorded]

[Text] [Tito] I have learned how things are here in your collective, and I think that you have no losses.

[Unidentified speaker] There were some, but they have been covered.

[Tito] Covered. See to it that there are none in the future. Labor productivity must be increased. You have very modern technology. Only the internal distribution needs [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] It is crammed.

[Tito] It is too crammed. You have economized in production halls [Tito chuckles and repeats] economized in halls. But your factory presents a very good picture. I know, for I was [word indistinct] both before World War (?I) and afterwards and I know. It is very well [words indistinct]. It seems to me that the internal organization could be even more efficient but not in what you have now; you would have to build more. But the distribution of these machines should be such that things would move from one to another, that the communications would be much easier, that is, not only that the machines would be thinned out but that the communications would be easier, that is, just as you already have some parts of the factory but you do not have the entire factory organized in this sense of internal [word indistinct]. This is so because you built the factory calculating that it would not become as great a development as you now have. This is understandable. And funds, too, were smaller at that time, because [words indistinct]. But as for the future, I think that you now have sufficiently strong foundations to be able to build more efficiently and to expand better. You intend to build how many more automobiles soon?

[Unidentified speaker] To double our production, to produce in the next 5 years as much as we have in the last 25 years.

[Tito] To produce then 400,000 vehicles [annually]. But for this you will need production halls. And I would [Tito is interrupted and asks] How is that?

[Unidentified speaker] They are now being planned and designed.

[Tito] They are being planned. It would be well to insure how they will be designed, that is, that they will be designed to insure as efficient production as possible. You see, as regards our industry, it is not only a matter, only a question of labor productivity which is lower than, for instance, that in Western Europe, but it is also a matter of the problem of how machines are installed in factories and the problem of internal communications in factories.

The worker cannot improve productivity, [Tito repeats himself] improve his productivity if the internal production organization is bad and if the system is bad. Let us say, walking from one end to another, carrying materials and so forth and, in one word, interconnection in production operations, a continuous process, especially as now you have all these conveyers. And in the future a little more [words indistinct].

I think that you do not have such difficulties as others have, and you do not have any losses. This means that you can advance even more quickly than you have done up to now. Losses have different sources. We cannot place all those factories that have losses on the same line and say they are guilty in the same way. No. There are those that are not at fault in any way, that have obsolete technological equipment and that cannot work in the same way and make the same kind of products as those which have advanced technological equipment.

Then we have the question of payments levied on the economy. This is still a question in our country; I do not know whether this is the same in your enterprise. Many payments are levied for social needs. But must the present generation fulfill all these needs or is it necessary to move a little more gradually in this respect? This is why I say that this delegate system of ours is not yet functioning fully. They have the delegate system, they have the assemblies--the communal and the republican and the federal assemblies--which can energetically demand and make accords on the questions of the payments levied against the incomes of the industry and so forth.

It is well that various buildings which we did not have previously are being built; it is well that high buildings, houses and so forth are built. The housing problem is an urgent matter. But there are certain projects which are being built but which could be postponed a little, not building everything at once. It is not up to our present generation, following this last war, to accomplish everything for all time. No. Let others, too, build afterwards. Here is where several sources of the problem of losses can be found. For this reason, I favor a selective approach to solving this problem, especially where these losses involve a flow of income from those who work well to those who work poorly. If these were those who work [word indistinct], I would understand this, but in this way I cannot agree or understand this. For this reason we must treat losses a little differently.

It is in labor productivity that the scope is unlimited. This is where it is necessary to struggle. Your factory can really be an example, by reaching the West European level in labor productivity as soon as possible. This should be done. I think that in this second--how shall I put it--series of production halls which you will be building, you will set up the internal organization in such a way that it will be much better than what you have now.

[Unidentified speaker] You see it will be as if these were large halls. [Words indistinct] there are 1,800 machines in [words indistinct] and in the mechanical shop there are 3,800 machines, standing one next to the other.

[Tito] And this is bad. Do you have many accidents?

[Unidentified speaker] No. We regularly follow the rate of injuries every month and we compare and analyze.

[Tito] But at the presses, arms can be broken if [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] This is rather an infrequent occurrence. But there are cuts, scratches [words indistinct]. This means serious injuries are very rare.

[Tito] [Passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] These injuries are very rare and our health service is very efficient. I must praise it.

[Tito] This is good. Your average monthly income is 450 dinars.

[Unidentified speaker] Personal income?

[Tito] Yes, personal income.

[Unidentified speaker] It is 470 dinars.

[Tito] About 470 dinars.

[Unidentified speaker] Or 480 dinars. This former figure is for the period from January to date. But the level at which we pay for August is 483 dinars.

[Tito] Do you have a system of automatic increase?

[Unidentified speaker] (?This depends on) the results of work, Comrade President, the results of work, the time used, the length of service and [words indistinct]. We proceed from the final product: An automobile costs so much in the market and then we work out from this how much material we use, how much labor and whose labor we use to build it, how much of this is done by those who are in production cooperation with us and how much by us and then by which organization. Then each individual basic organization obtains its funds through its own operational account and the allotment is made in accordance with the results of this work, both joint and individual work. The range of incomes is relatively modest still. Our unskilled worker now earns about 300,000 [as heard] dinars and highly skilled workers earn 760,000 to 770,000 dinars.

[Tito] Are these workers or engineers?

[Unidentified speaker] These are workers.

[Tito] How much does an engineer earn?

[Unidentified speaker] An engineer earns from 800,000 to 950,000, that is, from 760,000 to 950,000 dinars, somewhere between these two figures.

[Tito] Is this not little?

[Unidentified speaker] It is not little, if we stabilized these prices.

[Tito] Yes. It does not seem much to me, not too much because it seems to me that in this connection we lag very much behind the West. This means that productivity must be increased and internal organization must be improved. You know this is easier in your factory than in those factories where losses are high. They raise wages and are on the level of those who do not have losses, and at whose expense are these wages paid? Not [words indistinct] but rather at the expense of those who work. It would be necessary to take a look at this leveling and see that in this respect everything is not as it should be.

I believe that there are no great problems in this respect. Today there are already fewer losses than there were in the past. But recovering the losses through a flow of income from others, this must not be done; then we must help in technology. There is now a 5-year amortization on technology. But if one has a 15-year amortization, by my soul, he cannot reach the level of another, who works with the most modern technology. You have many new machines here.

[Unidentified speaker] Constant renovation is required in the automobile industry.

[Tito] It is necessary to constantly renovate because these machines work constantly and wear out. I think that your enterprise has struggled against various difficulties in the past and I know this, I know it very well. But it has pulled itself from these difficulties and now you have a good basis for further progress. And in this respect I wish you much success, too.

[Unidentified speaker] Thank you, Comrade Tito. [applause]

Attends Luncheon

LD022106Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, was guest today at a luncheon given in his honor by the sociopolitical organizations of Kragujevac, the Kragujevac Municipal Assembly and the Crvena Zastava plant. At the luncheon in the Sumarice Hotel, Broivoje Petrovic, Kragujevac Municipal Assembly president, addressed President Tito on behalf of his hosts.

Having recalled the glorious days of Kragujevac in the national liberation struggle and having pointed to its speedy post-war development, Borivoje Petrovic, president of the Kragujevac Municipal Assembly president, said:

"Dear Comrade Tito, when our Kragujevac people and all of Sumadija greet you this way, we ask you to receive this as gratitude for having strengthened and prepared the Yugoslav Communist Party before the war, for having led our revolution, for having built your concepts and your personality into the self-managing socialist society, for having taught us how to fight for freedom and how to defend peace."

Replying to Borivoje Petrovic' welcome, President Tito expressed thanks for the warm words addressed to him and for the exceptionally cordial welcome extended to him in Kragujevac.

Recalling once again the immense sacrifices of the war and the great efforts made in postwar construction, President Tito said that this had been achieved through the great devotion and immense sacrifices of the working class and of all working people of our country. Thanks to that, Yugoslavia has developed very dynamically and, in following its own path of socialist construction, has achieved comprehensive socioeconomic progress. Such internal development and consistent, independent international policy have insured a prominent place for Yugoslavia in international relations. Through our principles policy and cooperation with all who wish it on an equitable basis, we have acquired great confidence in the world.

All of us now have the great responsibility, President Tito stressed, to preserve and further develop that which we have achieved, to consolidate further brotherhood and unity as the greatest pledge and guarantee of our present successful self-managing development and of our future. Just as our people were decisive in embarking up on the liberation war and just as, after the war, they successfully resisted all attempts at interference in our internal affairs, today they reject all kinds of pressure, regardless from what quarter it might come. President Tito stressed that our people had proved that they were ready to successfully oppose any onslaught on our freedom, on our independent path of socialist self-managing development and on our independent nonalined foreign policy.

President Tito went on to add that our country would never attack anyone but it would continue to strengthen its ability to defend the achievements of the revolution and of socialist construction. After all, President Tito continued, our people have always been ready to set aside resources needed for the country's defense and for protection of everything they have achieved to date.

Anyone hoping for our disunity will be mistaken. And to those who might try to wreck our unity we shall demonstrate decisive resistance. We shall not hesitate to do so, President Tito stressed.

With correct internal and foreign policy, Yugoslavia acts internationally as a powerful factor of peace, mutual understanding and equitable cooperation. The foreign policy which we are pursuing enjoys the confidence of our people because it is what the people want: A positive, principled policy which is beneficial not merely to us but to world peace as well.

Having also spoken about general trends in the world, about some crisis-ridden situations, about disarmament and other topical international problems, particularly the nonalined policy and its role, President Tito said that Yugoslavia must carefully follow what was happening in the world and continue to contribute to efforts aimed at creating new and more just international relations.

When President Tito stopped speaking, there was stormy applause. The luncheon was attended by top-ranking officials of the Kragujevac municipality and by high-ranking leaders of the socialist republics of Serbia and of Yugoslavia who came to Kragujevac with President Tito.

Visits Children's Memorial

LD022042Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 2 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kragujevac--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today visited the 21 Oktobar Museum in Sumarice, dedicated to the patriots and schoolchildren of Kragujevac who were executed by firing squad in October 1941.

Accompanied by Dusan Plenca, Dobrivoje Vidic, Dr Tibomir Vlaskalic, Petar Stambolic, Milos Minic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Ljubicic, Moma Markovic, Dusan Chrebic and Borivoje Petrovic, Comrade Tito looked around this moving exhibition, which recalls the terrible days of October 1941, when German fascists executed 7,300 Kragujevac inhabitants, workers and schoolchildren here. Dusan Plenda explained the exhibits to Tito as they looked around.

Leaving the 21 Oktobar Museum, President Tito lit the great flame of freedom, the work of sculptor Milos Kramanovic and Dusan Sokovic. The memorial is situated at the entrance to the museum.

President Tito then laid a wreath of fresh carnations on the memorial of the executed schoolchildren in the memorial park in Sumarice. On the slopes of the park, immediately behind the memorial, several hundred Pioneers unfurled a large placard bearing the words "Thank You for a Happy Childhood." Those gathered paid homage to the executed children with a minute's silence. Then President Tito returned the Pioneers' greetings, who waved little red flags. At that moment, numerous pigeons were let loose by the Pioneers. The president's wreath bears the inscription: "To the Victims of the Fascist Crime--Josip Broz Tito."

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SESSION OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD031006Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0820 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly under the chairmanship of Dobroslav Culafic began in Belgrade today. Among other things , the chamber will discuss the final accounts of the federation budget for the past year and the budget draft for 1979. The delegates of this Assembly chamber are expected to adopt the drafts of a number of laws today and the program for their work up to the end of this year.

MIKULIC TALKS TO ARMY OFFICERS ABOUT PRC-SFRY RELATIONS

AU021551Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Sarajevo, 29 Sep TANJUG--Branko Mikulic, of the LCY Presidium member, spoke today to officers of the Sarajevo garrison about certain topical problems of international relations, with particular reference to our country's foreign political activity.

Branko Mikulic devoted a considerable part of his speech to the promotion of state and party relations between the PRC and the SFRY. He also spoke about our country's resolute struggle for further strengthening nonalinement and for the affirmation of the principles of active peace-loving coexistence.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES END IN CENTRAL BOSNIA

LD302348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Zenica--Exercises by civil defense units and reconnaissance, information, intelligence and warning services ended today in 12 municipalities of central Bosnia. More than 40,000 members of these units took part in the exercises, which lasted 6 days, the aim of which was to make a practical check of the training level, equipment and ability of these civil defense units to operate in conditions of possible war or natural disaster.

More than 300 practical exercises were performed during this period in the municipalities of Zenica, Vitez, Kakanj, Busovaca, Gornji Vakuf, Donji Vakuf, Travnik, Novi Travnik, Bugojno, Kupres, Zepce and Zavidovici, which confirmed that civil defense and social self-protection units were well trained and prepared. Apart from this, the exercises demonstrated high levels of consciousness both of the members of the units and of the entire region's population, who did everything required of them with great seriousness.

While simultaneously training in civil defense measures, the members of these units, with the working people and citizens, carried out more than 200 work actions, repairing and preparing communal property for use. In this way, over 80 km of approach and other types of roads were repaired or prepared for use.

The members of the civil defense units, the working people and citizens of this part of the republic sent telegrams from all of today's closing ceremonies to Comrade Tito, in which they informed him that in future too, they would continue to work even harder on training and development of the all-people's defense and civil defense system.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ON MACEDONIAN HISTORY

LD011645Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0711 GMT 1 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berovo--One hundred years have now passed since the beginning of the Kresna uprising, called the Macedonian uprising by the Macedonian people and the rebels of present-day Pirin Macedonia. To mark this, a grand national gathering has been held in Berovo, a small town in eastern Macedonia, attended by eminent officials of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the host town and by delegations from all municipalities in the republic and 10,000 inhabitants of this and neighboring municipalities. Blagoj Taleski, president of the Macedonian Assembly, spoke at the meeting.

This year the Macedonian people, together with the nationalities and ethnic groups living in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, are celebrating a number of events important in its glorious, historic past: The 35th anniversary of the formation of the Communist Party of Macedonia, the 75th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic and the 100th anniversary of the Kresna uprising. These and other historic events, in Taleski's view, represent the continuity of the Macedonian people's struggle for national and social liberation. The Kresna uprising, which began on 5 October 1878 in the Struma River gorge in eastern Macedonia, as one of the first uprisings by the Macedonian people at the time of national rebirth, occupies an important place in the Macedonian people's national history--not only as an armed revolt against Turkish tyranny, but as an ideological indication of the uniqueness of the Macedonian people and their determination to create Macedonian statehood. This uprising did not flare up out of the blue, but as a result of the renaissance struggle of all Macedonian people for cultural, educational and religious emancipation and against the domination and unscrupulous encroachment of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and its exarchy.

Taleski then recalled that starting the Kresna uprising immediately after convention of the Berlin congress, at which it was decided that Macedonia should remain under the power of the Ottoman Empire, was by no means a reaction favoring unification of Macedonia with some other foreign state, as the Bulgarian bourgeoisie alleged, for its own advantage, at that time, and as is now distorted by modern Bulgarian historiography. On the contrary, the uprising represented a revolutionary rejection both of the decisions of the Berlin congress and of the preceding San Stefano treaty, with which the imperialist forces realized their strategic goals at the expense of the Macedonian people's liberty. Seeing that the uprising was growing into an independent Macedonian revolutionary movement, opposed to great Bulgarian aspirations, Taleski added, the Bulgarian bourgeoisie began, through the so-called "charitable Sofia unity committee," to create violent diversions against the uprising's independence and the unity of the revolutionaries' headquarters. As a result of the gross interference of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and the high-ranking exarchical clergy, carried out through their agents, with the aim of subordinating the Kresna uprising to the interests of great Bulgarian state policy in the Balkans and of making it appear before the European public as a demand for Macedonian unification with Bulgaria, the rebels were forced to wage a fierce battle against both the Turkish Askars and the Bashi-Bazouks, as well as to offer decisive opposition to the Bulgarian agents foisted upon them.

With the formation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the SFRY, through which the Macedonian people realized for the first time in their history all national, social and other rights, all hegemonistic speculations by the Balkan bourgeoisie and other antagonistic forces against the freedom of the Macedonian people's freedom and statehood came to naught.

The Socialist Republic of Macedonia has, in its postwar development, realized impressive results in all spheres of material and social development and in cultural and scientific creativity, concluded Blagoj Taleski, president of the Macedonian Assembly. A letter of greetings to President Tito was sent from the meeting.